

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

No. 792.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

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{ UNSTAMPED 5d.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF PERSONS AND THE RECEIPT OF ARTICLES DURING THE ARRANGEMENT.

ADMISSION OF PERSONS.

125. No person whatever will be admitted into the building unless he is the bearer of a pass or day-ticket.

126. Passes, for the period specified thereon, available only at a particular entrance, and for a particular part of the building, will be issued as follows:—

To commissioners of colonies and foreign countries, on application to the secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners;

To custom-house officers and their attendants, on application to Her Majesty's Commissioners through the superintendent—British side;

To exhibitors and others, not before specified, obtaining a pass available for more than one day for British side;

To exhibitors and others, not before specified, obtaining a pass available for more than one day for foreign side.

127. An exhibitor (British side) desiring a pass must apply on a form, to be obtained at the office for passes, at least two days before it is required. The application must be addressed to the superintendent of the class to which the exhibitor belongs, who will forward it to the superintendent of the British side, with his recommendation attached. If granted, the name will be entered on the registry, and the pass forwarded to the applicant.

128. Passes for workmen in the employ of exhibitors, British side, will be issued, at the discretion of their class superintendent, to exhibitors themselves, on application to him, and superintendents of classes will state in their daily reports any irregularity or misconduct they may observe.

129. No application for a pass will be received from a foreign exhibitor except through the commissioner of his own country.

130. Lists of foreign exhibitors requiring passes, signed by the commissioner of the country to which they belong, will be considered as vouchers, on which the number of passes required will be delivered to such commissioners.

131. Passes for workmen, foreign side, will be issued on the application of the commissioner of the foreign country requiring their admission.

132. Day tickets will be issued, on application, by the superintendents of the several classes, and by the superintendent of the foreign side.

133. An exhibitor, British side, requiring a day ticket, will be furnished with it by the superintendent of the class to which he belongs, on application at the building.

134. Applications for passes or day tickets on

account of exhibitors from India or the colonies must be addressed to the superintendents of the Indian and colonial departments at the building.

135. An exhibitor, foreign side, requiring a day-ticket, will be furnished with it on application to the superintendent of the foreign side.

136. Passes and day-tickets must be shown on entering and leaving, and whenever demanded, within the building.

137. Passes and day tickets are not transferable; the transfer of a pass or ticket will, on discovery, subject the holder to expulsion from the building, and prevent the person to whom it was originally issued from obtaining another admission.

138. If the possessor of a pass is found in a part of the building beyond the specified limits of his pass it will be taken from him.

139. All persons holding passes will be considered as agreeing to conform to all regulations from time to time issued.

140. Infringement of rules will be followed by expulsion and forfeiture of pass.

141. If a pass is lost by the owner, he must pay ten shillings before obtaining its renewal.

142. The door-keepers will be held responsible for any person found in the building without a pass.

143. The officer in charge of a class space will be held responsible for the presence of any unauthorised person within it.

144. Every person, not properly authorised, found in the building, or handling or conveying or removing any package or article from one part of the building to another, will be liable to be given into custody.

145. No person will be allowed to carry any bundle or parcel of any size or kind whatever out of the building before it has been opened and examined.

146. All persons using tow or cotton waste must provide slate or metal boxes for containing the refuse.

147. Smoking is strictly forbidden.

148. The introduction of lucifer matches into the building is strictly forbidden.

149. Officers and servants of the commissioners must attend punctually at the appointed hours, and enter their names in the books provided.

150. Intoxication or disobedience of orders will subject the offender to immediate dismissal.

151. The receipt of fees or payments of any kind by any officers or servants of Her Majesty's Commissioners will subject the receivers to dismissal.

MODE OF PASSING ARTICLES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM INTO THE BUILDING.

152. All articles must be delivered at the building with all charges and dues whatever upon them paid.

153. The entrances for the reception of goods into the building will be as follow:—

No. 1. The entrance to the eastern annexe in Exhibition-road, for classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9, and part of 5, and 7, marked door A.

No. 2. The central gates in the Cromwell-road for fine arts and general manufactures, English and foreign, marked door B (fine arts), door C (general manufactures).

No. 3. The entrance in Gore-lane for English and foreign machinery, marked door D.

No. 4. The entrance by the Horticultural Society's-road in Prince Albert's-road for English machinery only, marked door E.

154. Goods and machinery will be received during such hours only as may from time to time be fixed.

155. No persons but the carmen will be allowed to enter with a waggon; they will not be permitted to leave the waggon while within the building.

156. Every article sent separately, and every package must be legibly marked with the class number and the name of the exhibitor or exhibitors, and special labels will be accordingly sent to them.

157. An officer will be appointed to superintend the unloading and transporting of the articles to their respective places, and the following regulations will be observed in the reception and distribution of goods:—

1st. Every package on its delivery into the building to be entered in a register, with the name and address of the sender, the class to which it belongs, and whether received in good condition or damaged.

2nd. A rotation number to be marked distinctly on each package; the same number to be entered against the sender's name in the register.

3rd. All packages to be removed from the landing stage, and deposited in the charge of the class superintendents or their deputies, at places appointed for such purposes, as soon as possible after their reception into the building.

4th. Packages accidentally delivered or received at the wrong door, or from which the name of the exhibitor may have become obliterated, to be deposited in a place set apart for such packages.

5th. In order to facilitate the answering of inquiries, the rotation numbers of all packages received during the day will be entered in a book containing the names of the exhibitors, alphabetically arranged, to be made up every evening.

158. Each class will have a superintendent, a deputy-superintendent, and the requisite number of attendants attached to it.

159. The space for each exhibitor will be distinctly marked in the building.

160. Trucks will be numbered for each class, and wheeled off to their respective classes by the officers of the Exhibition.

161. All packing-cases, &c., must be removed by the exhibitors as soon as they receive orders from the commissioners to do so. Packing-cases not removed within two days after notice will be sold, and the proceeds applied to the funds of the Exhibition.



AN INCIDENT OF THE REFORMATION IN PARIS.—FROM A PAINTING BY C. J. HOOK, A.R.A.—(See Page 130.)

MODE OF PASSING FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS INTO THE BUILDING.

162. The receipt of all foreign and colonial articles will be subject to the control of the officers of the Customs, and in case any difficulty should arise application is to be made to the senior customs-officer at the building.

163. The officers of the Customs and their servants will be provided with passes, and will be privileged to enter all portions of the building in which they may have business.

164. All carts and waggons bringing foreign goods will enter the building at Cromwell-road, door C, excepting machinery, which will enter the machinery department by Gore-lane, door D.

165. Goods and machinery will be received during such hours only as may from time to time be fixed.

166. All articles and packages must be delivered at the building with all charges and dues whatever paid on them.

167. Every article sent separately, and every package, must be legibly marked with the name of the foreign country or colony of which they are the produce or manufacture, and as far as practicable with the names of the exhibitor or exhibitors.

168. No person but the carmen and the officer of Customs in charge will be allowed to enter the building with a cart or wagon. Neither the carmen nor the officer of Customs in charge will be permitted to quit the wagon whilst in the building.

169. The carts or waggons will be unloaded in rotation by the officers of the Exhibition, when rotation numbers will be affixed to each package by the officers of the Customs.

170. The packages must be produced on arrival to the officer of Customs at the Exhibition, who will see that the Customs number as well as the name of the foreign country is affixed to each package, which will then be placed on trucks and conveyed to its destination in the building.

171. The officer in charge of each division will see that the packages belong to that division, that the Customs rotation number is marked thereon, and that the goods are then properly stored within it. When the articles of each country are deposited within the space assigned to them, the commissioner and agents appointed by foreign commissions and colonial committees, or the exhibitors, must themselves unpack, put together, and arrange them. In the case of foreign and colonial productions, as they must be necessarily unpacked for a considerable time before they are finally arranged for exhibition, it is suggested that the consignees or agents should be authorised to provide proper temporary coverings, such as glazed calico, to protect the articles from dust, &c., and in the case of machinery and polished goods, make the requisite arrangements for keeping the articles free from rust.

172. The officers of the Exhibition in charge of each division will cause all packages properly certified as empty to be arranged in places hereafter to be determined upon.

173. All packing-cases, &c., must be removed by exhibitors or their agents as soon as they receive notice from Her Majesty's Commissioners to do so.

174. All packing-cases not removed within two days after notice will be sold, and the proceeds applied to the funds of the Exhibition.

175. Exhibitors intending to introduce foreign articles upon which duty has been paid, with the view of exhibiting them amongst the goods of the country of which they are the produce or manufacture, must have a ticket attached to each, with the words "duty paid" thereon; to prevent difficulty in their delivery at the close of the Exhibition, they should be brought under the notice of the principal officer of Customs at the time they are brought in.

By order, F. R. SANDFORD, Secretary.
Offices of Her Majesty's Commissioners, Exhibition Building, South Kensington, London, W.

SCRAPS FROM PUNCH.

IMAGINARY BIRTHPLACE OF DEERFOOT.—Cape Race. CHEAPEST ADVERTISEMENT.—A profound secret confided to your wife.

A MORE DIFFICULT TASK.—Mr. Milnes may carry his bill for enabling a man to marry his wife's sister. But when shall we see a bill passed for enabling a man to exist in the same house with his wife's mother?

THE FUTURE OF YANKEEDOM.—Earl Russell remarked some time ago that the Northern States were contending for empire. They may ultimately realise empire in a sense which they do not yet contemplate. Some of us will perhaps live to see an Emperor of the Yankees. Shouldn't his name be BOOTS THE FIRST?

A NEW STAMP ACT.—The bill to amend the law relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandise should contain a clause providing that the employer of a false trade-mark should himself be marked with a true brand, as deserters are with the letter D, and bear about him the indelible impression of a broad R.

"AS MAD AS A MARCH HARE."—We have often heard a person accused of the above malady, whatever it may be, and we suppose that such a form of lunacy takes place when a harum-scarum young fellow runs through his property "like mad," and his reason, as well as his property, thereby becomes four-footed.—Good gracious!

It is alleged that the resignation by Dr. Williams of his office of vice-principal and professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, has no reference to proceedings now pending in the Court of Arches. That resignation is consequent upon his acceptance of the benefice of Broadchalke, and has only been delayed during the building of a new vicarage, under the name of the Bishop of Salisbury.

LITERATURE.

London Society. March. 49, Fleet-street. THE second number of this new monthly is fully equal to the first, and, from the variety and excellence of the articles, is certain to obtain and hold a foremost place amongst the serials devoted to the publication of light and amusing literature. There are not a few first-class illustrations.

NOTES ON ART.

The list of Roman contributors to the International Exhibition is headed by no less a personage than the Pope himself. One of the contributions sent by his Holiness is a magnificent missal, entirely of Roman production—the paper having been manufactured and the types cast in Rome, the printing executed in colours at the "Stamperia Camerale," and the illuminated frontispieces painted by a distinguished Roman artist. The volume is bound in crimson velvet, with gold clasps and mountings, and is enclosed in an inlaid ebony case, which, when opened, forms a reading desk. At the close of the Exhibition this missal is to be sent to Cardinal Wiseman, as a present from Pio Nono. The Pope also sends a crucifix of great beauty, which will ultimately adorn the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. George, in Southwark. Cardinal Antonelli sends two breviaries, remarkable for the splendour of their printing and binding. After having been exhibited, these will be presented to Catholic communities in England.

Among the antiquities brought from Haliacarnassus, and now placed in the British Museum, is an alabaster chest-case, supposed to have been buried by Queen Artemisia in the celebrated mausoleum, the tomb of her husband Mausolus. This case is eleven inches high, and on it is inscribed the name of Xerxes in Egyptian hieroglyphics and in the Assyrian cuneiform, or arrow-headed characters.

Mr. Charles Dickens will take the chair at the next annual dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, which is announced to take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 29th of March.

The Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland has presented to the Scottish National Gallery the following pictures: "Christ Teaching Humility," by Mr. R. S. Lander; "The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," by Mr. J. N. Paton; "Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus," by Mr. J. Harvey; "The Porteous Mob," by Mr. J. Drummond; "Inverlochy Castle," by Mr. M. Macculloch; and "Close-handed, Crossing the Bar," by Mr. E. T. Crawford.

Messrs. H. T. Pickersgill, Hooke, and Poole, are appointed to determine the hanging of the pictures of the Royal Academy Exhibition of this year.

On Thursday evening last the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts held their first conversation for the season at the rooms in Pall-mall. The silver prize medals awarded last season were presented as follows: Historical Painting—Mr. Marcus Stone, "Clandio and Hero," in the Royal Academy. Landscape—Mr. McCallum, "Spring—Burnham Wood," Royal Academy. Genre—Mr. Caldern, "La Demande en Mariage," Royal Academy. Water Colours (two prizes)—Mr. S. Read, "Interior of St. Augustin's, at Antwerp," Old Water Colour Society; Mr. E. H. Warren, "Rest in the Cool and Shady Wood," New Water Colour Society. Sculpture—Mr. G. Halse, "The Tarpeian Rock," sculpture in bronze, R.A. Architecture—Mr. A. W. Blomfield, design for "Mission House" now erecting in Bedfordbury, Westminster, in the Architectural Exhibition. A concert of vocal and instrumental music followed, and the rooms were hung with a collection of works by British living artists.

WEEKLY MUSICAL SUMMARY.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

At the last concert, on the 24th of February, Mr. Viextemps took his leave of a London audience until next season. He led two quartets, and joined Miss Arabella Goddard in Mozart's 10th sonata for piano and violin. The most ardent admirers of the great Belgian violinist could have desired nothing more gratifying than his farewell performances on Monday evening last. They were a series of artistic triumphs. Miss Arabella Goddard performed Weill's celebrated pianoforte sonata, entitled by its author "No plus ultra." Weill lived at a period when the school of the pianoforte was corrupted by a host of inferior composers, who perverted the public taste by pieces written for mere display, and full of unmeaning difficulties. Weill long endeavoured to stem the tide of frivolity, but without success; and at length he was induced to swim with the stream. The "No plus ultra" was the result. This sonata, which is worthy to take rank among the works of the greatest masters of the pianoforte, was charmingly played by

Miss Arabella Goddard, and its beauties were fully appreciated by the audience. Mr. Sims Reeves was prevented from appearing by indisposition, and his place was filled by Mr. Wilby Cooper. The other vocalist was Miss Clara Frazer, who sang Mendelssohn's "Cradle Song" very sweetly.

A concert is about to be given by a society of musical amateurs, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the benefit of that excellent institution, the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, at Brompton. The musical society in question, which has adopted the very humble designation of the "Wandering Minstrels," has existed for some time past, and it comprises among its members many accomplished amateur musicians belonging to the higher ranks of society. All are highly trained and efficient performers, and are under the able leadership of their president, the Hon. Seymour Egerton. It was at first proposed to devote the proceeds of the concert to the relief of the sufferers by the Hartley Colliery catastrophe, but it was intimated by the committee at Newcastle that sufficient money had been subscribed for the purpose. The approval of the object for which the "Minstrels" have proffered their valuable services is attested by a list of lady patronesses, comprising the names of many of the leading members of the nobility. The concert will take place at St. James's Hall, on the 11th of March.

Rossini is engaged in composing a cantata on the subject of the silkworm and its labours. He proposes to devote the profits of the publication to the benefit of the Lyons weavers.

For the inauguration music on the opening of the Great Exhibition, no fewer than 1,850 performers, vocal and instrumental, will be engaged.

Mlle. Patti, who created so great a sensation in London last season, is now performing at Brussels. She appeared, but without any marked success, in Flotow's *Martha*, and Donizetti's *Figlia del Reggimento*. In *Don Pasquale* she was, however, highly applauded. The brilliancy of her vocal execution is fully acknowledged, but she is pronounced to be very defective in dramatic expression.

Two lectures on the "Operatic Overture" are about to be delivered at the Marylebone Institute by Mr. Henry John Lynch. The lectures will embrace the subject from its origin to the present time, and will be illustrated by a selection of overtures, in chronological order; the object of the lecturer being to trace the origin and progress of the operatic overture, from Lully to Meyerbeer.

The annual concert given by the members of the Great Western Railway Literary Society to their friends took place last Tuesday evening. The rooms of the society, at the Paddington station, were tastefully fitted up for the occasion. In the list of vocal performers were included the names of Miss Fitzwalter, Miss Emily Miller, Signor Muschali, Mr. Chapelle, and Mr. Artaud. Miss C. Thompson, a pupil of Sir George Smart, performed on the pianoforte the *Andante* and *Rondo Capriccioso* of Mendelssohn, with taste and effect; and Mr. Haydn Harrison, who had the charge of the musical arrangements, accompanied the vocalists in a masterly manner. This gentleman also performed two solos on the piano. Nearly six hundred visitors were present.

One of Donizetti's early works, an opera entitled *Il Furioso all' Isola San Domingo*, has been revived at the Italiens in Paris, but it has proved an utter failure. It is said to contain several *moreaux* worthy of the master, but the extreme absurdity of the *libretto* would mar the success of any music. This opera was composed by Donizetti in the year 1818.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REFORMATION IN PARIS.

(See First Page.)

HAPPILY, the progress made towards freedom of opinion and action in religious matters is so marked throughout the various countries of the civilised world (with a few ignoble exceptions), as to render such a scene as that represented in our engraving now-a-days an impossibility. Indeed, it was intended by the artist, Charles James Hook, A.R.A., simply to delineate what took place in the dark days of French history. His picture was presented to the notice of the public at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1854, and was much admired. It is said that Mr. Hook's religious opinions were strongly Protestant, being related to the celebrated Biblical commentator and linguist, Dr. Adam Clarke. We may hence infer that the subject was much to his taste; and hence, too, the extraordinary vigour and eloquence characteristic of some of his figures. So used are we in this country—whether Romanist or Protestant—to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience, that we can scarcely believe the leading idea of the picture to be a reality. Yet, alas! if history speaks truly, what the artist has depicted is faithful even in minute particulars—there is no imagination about it. Somewhat similar scenes were at one time to be witnessed even in our own country.

AMERICANS IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

About 200 ladies and gentlemen, principally Americans, assembled at Freemasons' Hall on Saturday to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, the great founder of the American Republic. Bishop McIlvaine presided at a breakfast given in honour of the occasion. Mr. Adams, the American Minister, was also present. The Right Rev. Chairman commenced the oratorical portion of the proceedings by reading an ode to Washington, composed for the occasion by a lady who was then present.

Mr. Adams then proposed "The Memory of Washington." After a warm tribute to the great subject of the day, his excellency referred to the present state of things in America. Our country is passing through the trial so long foreseen and feared, the great evil that has happened since the day of Washington at Valley Forge. It is engaged in throwing off the burden of a malignant Power, which aspires to rule or to ruin. (Cheers.) The struggle is a fearful one, but there is no alternative. The assault upon the Government of the United States carries with it an aggressive principle, which, if not defeated, must, in the end, be fatal to freedom. It involves the acknowledgment of a prescriptive right of some men to rule over their fellows, a proposition which has ever been steadily combated by American patriotism. We must, then, fully re-establish our fundamental doctrine at every hazard. It will, doubtless, cost us a severe effort—men, money, time, disorder, perhaps confusion. Amid such reflections, let us go back and remember the trials which Washington endured, and how nobly he surmounted them. (Cheers.) Let us, on this his natal day, look to his example as the bright flower of our faith, in which such a small conqueror. Let us trust that we are passing through this fire of purification only to gather, as of yore, the moral fruits of self-devotion to honourable ends. Let us hope for a successful issue, through the exercise of the same great virtues which we associate with the honours paid to the name of Washington—patience and perseverance in the path of duty. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

The Rev. J. Simkinson, Rector of Brington, Northamptonshire, the original host of the Washington family, narrated some interesting facts which he had been able to gather with respect to the ancestors of the American hero and statesman.

Bishop McIlvaine, in proposing the next toast, said: It is the bounden duty of Americans in foreign lands to honour the powers that be; specially is it the duty of Americans residing in this land, protected by its laws and partaking of its privileges; but very specially is it the duty of Americans to honour the powers that be when they are found in the possession of one who to official or eminence adds indisputable claims to affection and veneration, not only upon the part of her own subjects, but on the part of all who know her name throughout the world. (Cheers.) When her eldest son, as her representative, visited America, he was received everywhere with manifestations of esteem and respect for himself, but especially for his honoured mother. (Hear, hear.) It was my honour to have him as my guest in my house, and I saw much of him in different places during his tour in America, having been brought perhaps into more near social relations with him than any one in our land, inasmuch that when recently he was departing upon his present journey he requested me to go to the palace to take leave of him. I was exceedingly impressed with the very great judgment—I will not say propriety, for it is not a sufficiently strong term—but the great judgment with which he conducted himself, and the great judgment with which he received the attentions that were offered to him by such a variety of classes, and under circumstances so entirely novel to him. I am persuaded that the spontaneous, earnest, and affectionate veneration which was offered through him to his honoured mother still continues with unabated warmth in the bosom of all Americans. (Hear, hear.) I am satisfied that nothing has impressed me so deeply, and I believe nothing will ever occur with me that can impress me. (Hear, hear.) We, as Americans, may, at the present time, claim to take place next to Englishmen in affectionate sympathy with the present sorrows of the Queen. The Chairman then proposed "The Health of Queen Victoria."

The toast having been spoken to by the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, was drunk with loud applause. "The health of President Lincoln" was spoken to by Dr. Macgowan, American missionary from China, and Mr. George Thompson, both of whom warmly eulogised the President. The toast was drunk with long-continued demonstrations of applause. Mr. Shepard having responded to "Our country," "The Union" was given by Mr. Freeman Morse, U.S. Consul in London. He observed that Governments were formed to protect life, liberty, and property. For those purposes the Union was formed, and they meant to make the Union perpetual, even if every man's life were to be made a sacrifice for it. (Cheers.) He proceeded to speak strongly against slavery, and his remarks to this effect (as well as those of other speakers) elicited an applause strikingly indicative of the antislavery feeling of the meeting. Mr. Cyrus Field gave "England and America," and expressed deep regret at the misunderstanding between the two countries fomented by "designing and corrupt men on both sides of the Atlantic." Several other toasts followed.

It is alleged that within the last few days insurances for large amounts have been effected in London, for French account, on goods per steamers from Havre to the ports of the Confederate States. A single policy effected at one of the marine offices, is reported to be for 100,000 sterling. The premiums, including risk of capture by blockading vessels of war, range from fifteen to twenty guineas per cent.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The envelope cases and blotting books are not made of walnut tree wood, but are close imitations in *papier mache*, as the wood cannot be cut sufficiently thin for these purposes.

M. S. T.—*Strychnia* is found in several drugs, but it is chiefly obtained by precipitation from *nuxvomica*. It is so extremely bitter as to impart that taste to 600,000 times its weight of water.

CLAUDINE.—Hudson's Bay was discovered by the celebrated English navigator, Hudson, on his third voyage. Venturing to pass the winter in this bay on his fourth voyage, he was, with four others, thrown by his sailors into a boat and left to perish.

A WIFE.—There are spoilt children even among men; but though indulgence may be ruin to the babe in the nursery, it is as wise as it is kind to humour the grown-up child, more especially if he be suffering from ill health, as appears to be the case.

LATRA.—The inscription on the golden apple to be adjudged by Paris was this: "Let it be given to the most beautiful." Giving it to Venus, he offended both Juno and Minerva, and ultimately caused the Trojan war. The coincidence between the apple of Eve and this apple of discord is remarkable.

SPRINGBANK.—Seeds which will not keep well in a long bank are sometimes laid in a box and filled up with earth; they are subjected to a considerable pressure, and the box tightly secured down. The seeds of the magnolia are brought over in this manner, which is found most successful. This plan might be tried.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—A tax on fish-sauce is not a new idea. Taxes on fish were so heavy at Amsterdam, that it became a common saying there that every fish brought to table was paid for once to the fisherman and five times to the Government. The fish sauce there in most general use paid no less than thirty different duties of excise.

PRISCILLA.—The garnet usually occurs in crystals more or less regular. The crystals have numerous sides, from twelve to sixty, or even eighty-four. There are various kinds of garnet. Besides the precious Oriental garnet employed in jewellery, and whose colour is red, of various shades, there are others of a brown hue, and sometimes they are green, yellow, or black.

H. A.—The Bois de Boulogne takes its name from a village to which it is contiguous. When the English troops, under the Duke of Wellington, encamped there in 1815, after the capitulation of Paris, the wood was very bare of trees. Subsequent planting and the growth from old stocks have now made it a thick and beautiful wood.

HOTWELL.—The Dutch, during their sovereignty of Ceylon, were not influenced by superstition in exacting severe penalties for not killing a crow. Their reason for doing so arose from the belief that they were instrumental in extending the growth of cinnamon, by feeding on the fruit, and disseminating the undigested seed.

AN OLD FRIEND.—Although Lavater's great reputation rests upon his work on Physiognomy, yet he was a poet also. He wrote "Swiss Lays," "A Poetical History of Jesus Christ," and many odes and hymns, as well as other works. Dr. Hunter became a convert to the doctrine of Lavater respecting physiognomy, and translated his works for the benefit of the English public.

A SETTLER.—In countries where great heat prevails trees are most advantageous; but, on the contrary, where much rain falls, the removal of trees is often desirable. This fact has been proved by experience in America especially, where, in consequence of the clearing away of numerous forests, many springs have become dried up which contributed greatly to the fertility of the locality.

MISS H. T.—Kirkcaldy, in Scotland, is the county in which Thomas Foad was born. His pictures are all so excellent, that it would be difficult to say which possesses the greatest amount of merit. Among those in which are generally most admired are, "Sunday in the Backwoods," "Home and the Homestead," "Listners hear me guide of themselves," and "Conquered, but not Subdued."

CONSTANTIA.—There is no doubt of the existence of several specimens of milk-white deer, and however poetical, the statement in question ought not to be considered fabulous. We may give as a proof of this fact, that when the English took possession of Kandy, in 1803, they found five beautiful milk-white deer in the palace. This was noticed at the time as a very remarkable circumstance, but it proves the fact.

A GOVERNNESS.—It is hazardous to offer advice, but we venture to suggest that it would be more advantageous to spend a twelvemonth in a German school than in a French one; as the former language is much less frequently acquired than the latter by English young ladies intended for governesses; and therefore would prove more valuable than French, which is professed to be taught by all who follow the occupation of teaching.

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THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER
AND
Victorial Times.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

WEEKLY RESUME.

The English historian will one day do in its completeness what is even now done sometimes by reflective persons imperfectly, and in mental reverie; he will institute a parallel between the reigns of Elizabeth and Victoria, and indicate how both were starting-points of new eras in the progress of the nation; how much, in both cases, right-thinking had to do with right action; how, in both, the crown never seemed to sit so firmly as on the head of a woman; and how the masculine vigour of the people most stood confessed when the apex of the social fabric could be spoken of as "our Sovereign Lady the Queen." From parallels he will proceed to contrasts, and show how the weakest traits in the character of Elizabeth suggest the strongest points in the life of Victoria, and how by these her people felt their loyalty and reverence for the monarch, deepen into loving affection for the wife and widow. Everybody now sees that the conjugal relation which brought happiness to the home of the highest personage in the realm secured, at the same time, inestimable advantages to the nation. And Queen and people now most naturally mingle their tears over him who was endeared to both.

We need hardly say that these remarks have been suggested by the touching letter, read a few days ago, at the Mansion-house, by the Lord Mayor, to the other members of the committee for erecting a memorial to the late beloved

Prince. All who heard it were visibly affected, and in the United Kingdom, at least, we should scarcely suppose it could be read without emotion. We shall not mar its beauty by detaching from it one fragment by way of quotation. It will be found in our other columns in its entirety, as it deserves to be read. Since the publication of that letter, and of another which accompanied it, an additional communication has been received from Her Majesty, intimating that, following out her previous suggestions, she had appointed the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, the Lord Mayor, and Sir Charles Eastlake, as a committee to advise with her in deciding on the design of the memorial. The communication afforded great satisfaction to the committee, who, at their meeting on Wednesday last, rescinded their previous resolution to appoint a sub-committee to advise with the committee. The subscriptions have now reached 36,000*l*.

We observe, with satisfaction, that Prince Alfred has arrived from Bermuda, and is now with his Royal parent at Osborne.

The Premier has earned the thanks of all who estimate aright the value of human life by his adroit and decided check of the attempt on the part of an Irish member of the House of Commons to revive the obsolete practice of duelling. Sir Robert Peel, on Friday evening, was goaded by Mr. Maguire into taunting the O'Donoghue with his conduct in taking part in a meeting of disaffected persons in Dublin, who hailed the prospect of a war with America as likely to result in an Irish insurrection. "If we are to take his own professions," said Sir Robert, "he lacks only the opportunity to become a traitor, and it is true that he resigned his post only because no respectable person would accept the invitation of the meeting at which he presided." This language, and an allusion to "the manikin traitors" who were trying to rival the "cabbage-garden heroes of 1848," suggested to the O'Donoghue and his friend, Major Gavin, whom he afterwards consulted on the subject, that the time was come for either himself or Sir Robert to quit the present mundane state of existence altogether, unless the latter should retract the offensive words in question. The whole story was told, on Monday night, by Lord Palmerston, to a crowded and attentive House. His lordship said that he had been informed, on Friday evening, that the O'Donoghue considered himself aggrieved by the remarks of the Irish Secretary. He therefore wrote immediately to the honourable baronet, warning him against accepting a challenge, on the ground that it would, at the same time, be a violation of the regulations of the House and a public scandal. He further begged his right honourable friend to send to him any gentleman who might wait upon him. On Monday a gentleman called at his house, and after explaining the nature of his mission, he (Lord Palmerston) told him that he should bring the subject before the House. After this statement the Speaker called upon the O'Donoghue to express his regret at what had occurred, and to give an assurance that the matter should go no further. Major Gavin then recounted the steps which he had taken in order to vindicate, according to his notions of propriety, the honour of his friend. The Speaker again called upon the O'Donoghue to make the *amende honorable* to the House. The honourable member then made a personal explanation, from which it appeared that the language we have quoted above led to the hostile message. He made some severe personal remarks on the right honourable gentleman, for which he was called to order; but he ultimately promised that the affair should go no further, and here, accordingly, it came to an end. We cannot help remarking that the Speaker was far too indulgent to the would-be duellist, who was allowed to indulge in the harshest invective, when he had been called up to apologise; and, in fact, it was not until the House itself interposed with loud cries of "Order!" that the Speaker reminded him of the purpose for which he had risen.

Two measures have been defeated which excited some interest. The bill for making a road across Kensington gardens to the Exhibition, after being postponed by a count-out, just as the House was about to proceed to a division, was so mercilessly criticised by everybody on Tuesday evening, that Mr. Cowper was compelled to withdraw it. On the following day the

Conveyance of Voters Bill—a Liberal, though not precisely a Ministerial measure, but for which Sir G. Grey spoke and voted—was thrown out by a majority of thirty. Loud were the Opposition cheers on this result being announced; and in both these cases it is certain that the rank and file under Mr. Disraeli's command have made their power felt by the Government.

There have been some exciting scenes in the French Senate. It is not so long since it was the fashion to deery Prince Napoleon as a non-entity. A speech which he one day made in the Upper House opened men's eyes to the fact that he had something in him, and knew how to utter it. Now he has been playing a yet higher part in debate—bearing the Legitimists and Reactionists, and justifying the policy they condemn in so fearless a style, as to make them lose all self-control, and exhibit themselves in the most ludicrous aspect. The proceedings in both Chambers show, in stronger light than ever, how difficult is the task imposed upon the Emperor.

There have been attempts at getting up a revolution in Greece, but they seem likely to prove abortive.

The accounts from America inform us of the success of General Burnside's expedition, and of some minor advantages gained by the Federalists. We are told that we shall soon hear of greater achievements—a prediction we should more readily credit if great things had not been so often foretold before.

LONDON & PARIS FASHIONS.

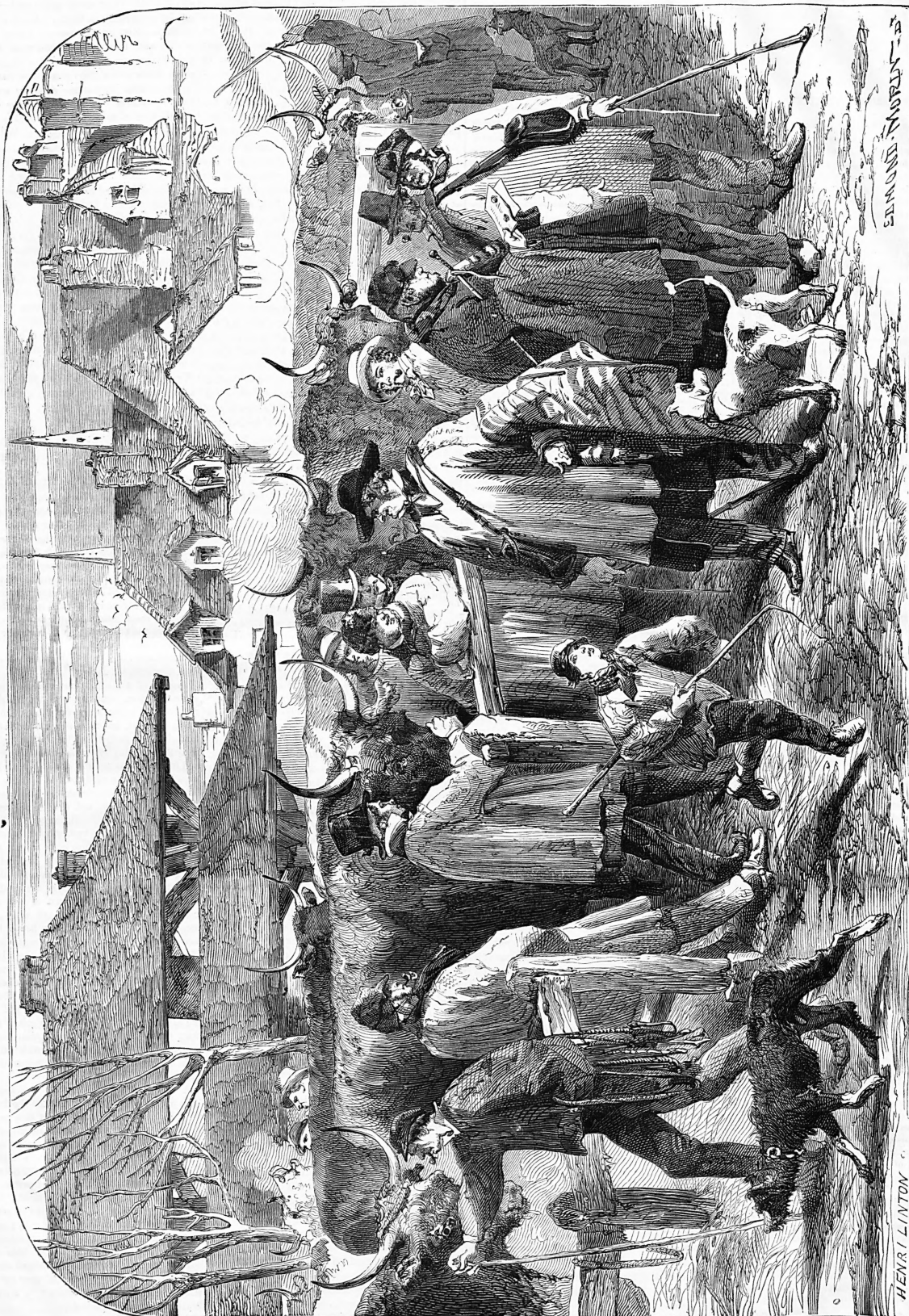
OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Velvet has of late been a favourite material for dresses in Paris. Among the newest evening dresses is one composed of garnet-colour velvet. The corsage is low and is covered by a berthe of very rich black lace; the sleeves are short and finished at the edge with two frills of lace. We may mention a dress of blue silk suitable for ball costume, which has been greatly admired. The skirt is nearly covered by a tunic of white lace, looped up by chatainnes, formed of long sprays of roses, rosebuds, and foliage. The corsage is pointed and trimmed with folds of silk and frills of lace, disposed as a berthe. The short sleeves consist of bouillonnés of silk, with trimmings of lace. On each sleeve there is a rose. The coiffure is composed of lappets of white lace and roses. A ball dress of white tulle, just completed, has the skirt entirely covered with a trimming consisting of three flounces set on in waves, and each surmounted by bouillonnés following the undulating line of the flounces. Two beautiful wreaths of roses—intermingled with buds and foliage—pass up the front of the skirt. These wreaths are rather wide apart at the edge of the dress, but gradually approximate as they ascend to the waist. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed with frills and a bouillonné. In the centre of the corsage there is a rose, and on each shoulder a spray of buds and foliage. The coiffure to be worn with the dress here described consists of white lace, with a rose on one side, and sprays of rosebuds and foliage on the opposite side, and at the back of the head.

The boots and shoes adopted in ball and evening costume are sometimes trimmed with a flower instead of a rosette of ribbon, the flower being of the same colour as those employed to ornament the dress. Thus, the chausseur adopted with the white tulle dress we have described consists of boots of white silk, ornamented with a rose. The chausseur ought to harmonise in hue with the dress. With a coloured dress the boots or shoes should be of silk or satin of the same tint. A dress of mauve-colour silk has the skirt covered with another of mauve-colour tulle, looped up with white roses; and with this dress are worn boots of mauve-colour silk, trimmed with white roses.

A very pretty dress, of white cashmere, has just been made for a little girl. Round the lower part of the skirt there are three bands of blue cashmere. A Zouave jacket, of white cashmere, piped with blue, and trimmed round with a small ruche of white ribbon, is worn with the dress, and a cinture, piped with blue, completes the costume. For a little boy, about four years of age, a dress of poplin, chequered in grey and black, has been prepared. The corsage is covered by a loose jacket, and the jacket, as well as the skirt of the dress, is trimmed with rows of cerise-colour velvet and pascamenterie. Collar and sleeves of lawn. Trousers ornamented with needlework insertion and narrow tucks, and edged with a narrow fluting of nanosouk. A hat of grey felt, turned up with black velvet, and trimmed with a white ostrich feather, is worn with this dress.

For out-door juvenile costume basquines, demi-tights, and paretots, are still in favour. In general, paretots have the preference for little boys.



ANNUAL CATTLE MARKET OF TOUSSA.—(See Page 141.)

The Albino;

OR, THE HEIR OF TREMI.

TRANSLATED, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION, FROM THE FRENCH
WORK OF M. PAUL FEVAL,

BY MADAME CLARA SICARD.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE DWELLING OF THE CHARCOAL-BURNER.

No obstacle now prevented Jude Leker from crossing the threshold of the charcoal-burner's dwelling. "Heather Blossom" had stood aside, in obedience to her father's command. Nevertheless, the old equerry was in no haste to profit by the permission accorded. He stood motionless in the same spot, fearing a snare, and questioning himself as to who this man could be who affected to pronounce the name of Tremi with love. Mistrust, indeed, was but natural in these times, and in such a place. The interior of the dwelling had a strange appearance, well calculated to inspire suspicion. The light was only permitted to penetrate by the lower aperture of the door, in such a manner, that from the outside all appeared plunged in profound obscurity. You experienced that sentiment of vague fear which surprises the traveller when passing the opening of some gloomy cavern, from whose dark recesses glare on him the phosphorescent eyes of some unknown animal. Jude had arrived the evening before. Twenty years of captivity must needs have greatly altered his countenance; but, notwithstanding, there was in the shadow of this gloomy abode a man who knew his name, and who said to him:—

"I expected you!"

Was it a friend or an enemy? And this inhospitable cabin, which opened for him alone, did it not conceal an ambush? Jude was brave even to rashness, but he felt his life was vowed to the fulfilment of the last will of his master. He dreaded to die before he had obeyed it. Nevertheless, his hesitation was not of long duration. A second look on the angelic features of "Heather Blossom" sufficed to drive from his mind all dark thoughts. Where that fair child dwelt treason could not inhabit. Jude entered the cabin. His eyes, accustomed to the daylight, could not at first distinguish anything.

"This way," said the voice.

The good equerry instantly turned his eyes in the direction whence the voice proceeded, and he perceived in the deep shadow which filled the furthest corner of the dwelling two bright spots, round and luminous as the eyes of a wild cat. He advanced resolutely. A hand seized his, and led him towards a wooden bench. In this position Jude found himself seated, his side turned towards the bright daylight which penetrated through the opening. His sight, becoming gradually accustomed to the darkness, enabled him to distinguish the form and furniture of the hut. It was a large square room without windows, or the windows of which were hermetically sealed. The ceiling was so low, that the equerry was surprised his head had not touched it when he was standing upright. In one of the angles opposite the door there was an inclined plank, covered with straw, which doubtless served as a bed for one of the inhabitants of this humble dwelling. The rest of the furniture consisted of two benches, and a few stools, placed round a rudely-fashioned wooden table. Nothing appeared which could serve as a couch for a young girl; Marie must have another retreat. Between Jude and the daylight there could be seen the shadowy but perfectly dark outline of a man, seated, like himself, upon a bench. The two round and luminous spots which Jude had perceived through the gloom were now distinguishable between him and the daylight; they were the eyes of this man.

"You are the charcoal-burner, Rouan?"

"I am indeed he who is called thus, comrade; and I say again, welcome to my house; I expected you."

"You know me, then?"

"Perhaps well, my man."

"For my part, I cannot say whether I know you, for I cannot see your face."

Pelo Rouan silently arose, took the hand of Jude, and conducted him to the threshold. There he exposed his blackened face to the full blaze of day.

"I do not know you!" said Jude, after having examined him attentively.

Pelo Rouan regained his place first, and Jude followed him. "You are right," said the charcoal-burner slowly; "you do not know me. This dwelling was built long after the departure of Nicholas Tremi. But it is not to talk of yourself or of me that you have quitted the castle?"

"True. I came to you—"

"You did right," interrupted Pelo Rouan, "and you always do right, Jude Leker, for you have a faithful and honest heart. As for the motive of your visit, no need to tell me; I know it."

"You know it!" repeated Jude, in surprise.

"I know it. You come to ask me about an unhappy idiot called Jean Blanc."

"Can he be dead?" exclaimed Jude.

"No. And you want to find him out, in order to learn from him the fate of the heir of Tremi."

"It is true! all true!" murmured Jude, whose honest but stolid nature was greatly shaken by the singular events of this unforeseen incident. "You, who are acquainted with the sole aim of my life, who are you? In the name of heaven, who are you?"

"I am the charcoal-burner, Rouan," replied Pelo simply; "a poor man, whose obscure life has been subject to severe trials; a man who has some benefits to repay, and many wrongs to avenge."

"And do you know anything of little Master George?"

"I know nothing—nothing but what you know yourself. Would to heaven that the chateau of la Tremlays had been as faithful to its trust as the oak of the Wolves' Ditch."

At these last words Jude Leker started from his seat. "The oak of the Wolves' Ditch!" he stammered out.

"The hollow of the oak of the Wolves' Ditch."

If the gloom had been less thick Jude might have been seen to change colour two or three times in the space of a second. He seized with his iron grasp the arm of the charcoal-burner, and pressed it convulsively. "Whoever you may be, you know too much," said he, in a low and threatening tone.

The arm of Rouan was very frail and slender for a man of his stature. Jude's strength was evidently so superior, that it seemed as if the good equerry could, with a single movement, trample his host under foot. The latter, however, kept a tranquil countenance, and shut himself up in a haughty silence.

"Who has told you this?" continued Jude, in a state of terrible excitement. "By my eternal salvation, you have need to commend your soul to God! for you have surprised the secret of Tremi, and it is I who am the guardian of that secret!" And Jude, without letting go his hold of Rouan's arm, laid his hand upon his sword.

But while the good equerry was drawing the lean arm of Pelo Rouan turned between his robust fingers, the muscles of his arm contracted and became like steel. Jude went to grip it more strongly, but his fingers closed upon the palm of his hand, which was empty. With one bound Pelo Rouan had cleared the whole length of the dwelling. Jude saw nothing more than the red glare of his eyes shining at him in the shadow. He rushed impetuously to the side—but in his way he struck his foot against a stool, overturned it, and fell heavily to the ground. At the same moment the knee of Pelo Rouan was on his throat.

"If you get up you will kill me, my friend," said the charcoal-burner, coolly; "for which reason, if you endeavour to get up, I shall kill you." Jude felt the cold barrel of a pistol at his temple. "Old age has not changed you," resumed Pelo—"brave heart and rash brain! What should I do with your secret, think you? And if the hundred thousand pounds had been any temptation to me, would they still be in the hollow of the oak?"

"That is true," said poor Jude, for the third time; "but I know not who you are."

"And never will, perhaps. What matters it? I have shown you that I am the friend of Tremi; and has Tremi, living or dead, too many friends, that two among them should not condescend to explain themselves, before cutting each other's throats, when Providence brings them together?"

"I am at your mercy," murmured Jude. "Heaven grant that you may indeed be a friend of Tremi!"

Pelo Rouan removed his knee, and Jude rose.

"Pick up your sword," said the charcoal-burner. "I have confidence in you, though you have entered the service of a Frenchman."

"A brave young man."

"An enemy of Brittany," pursued Rouan, bitterly, "and my enemy too. But it is not with him that we have to do, at present. And his account will not be much longer before it is brought to a reckoning. Let us return to Tremi."

Jude replaced his sword in its sheath, and they both seated themselves again, without mistrust, beside each other. "You have been generous," said Jude; "for I attacked you roughly. For which reason I will not ask you who has rendered you master of our lord's secret. It is safe in your hands. I confide in you, as you in me. Your hand, if you please."

"With all my heart, my friend. Jean Blanc, who is, so to speak, my second self, has often spoken to me of you. You were merciful and good to the poor fool. Thanks, in his name, who remembers it, friend Jude, and who may perhaps one day have it in his power to repay your kindness to him."

"Let him repay it to Tremi, the poor youth."

"He has done what he could for Tremi," said Pelo Rouan, sadly and solemnly.

"No doubt; but which may have been, unfortunately, very little."

"It was so, formerly; because Jean Blanc knew only how to render good for good. Since then he has learnt to render evil for evil—and he has become strong."

"Is he no longer mad, then?" demanded Jude.

"Heaven sometimes sends trials so severe, that people of sound mind lose their senses," replied Pelo Rouan. "These shocks restore the reason of fools. Jean Blanc is mad no longer."

"And has he preserved the memory of things long passed?"

"He remembers everything."

"I must see him," exclaimed Jude.

Pelo Rouan's eyelids trembled imperceptibly. "See Jean Blanc," said he in a strange tone. "It is long since mortal

could boast of having met him face to face beneath the covert. Believe me, friend; rest contented with questioning me, myself; and seek not to find Jean Blanc."

"But he could perhaps tell me—"

"Nothing with which I cannot acquaint you."

"But still—"

"He has so often opened to me his heart and his memories. Listen, shall I relate to you the cowardly murder of the Pond of la Tremlays? I know the smallest circumstances of it. I seem to see the infamous Hervey de Vannoy."

"Tell me, tell me," eagerly interrupted Jude; "I do not yet sufficiently hate that man."

Pelo Rouan then gave the most minute and detailed account of the horrible murder of which Vannoy had rendered himself guilty on the person of a child of five years old, the grandson of his benefactor. He spoke long and earnestly, and Jude listened to him throughout with the most devout attention. The death of Job drew a tear from the eyes of the old equerry, and when it came to the Albino leaping into the middle of the pond to save little George, he uttered a cry of enthusiasm.

"Well? well?" said he, holding his breath, "what next?"

Pelo resumed his narration. When he came to the fit of madness with which Jean Blanc had been seized in the forest, his voice grew weak and trembled like that of a man who with difficulty restrains his tears. "Jean abandoned the child," said he. "When he returned, he found nothing but the vest of rabbit skins which was at that time the ordinary apparel of the poor Albino. He fell on his knees. He prayed to God; to God and Our Lady. He wept."

Jude shrugged his shoulders in anger.

"He wept tears of blood," resumed Pelo Rouan, while his breast heaved with a sob; "and when he speaks of that fearful night he weeps still, for the memory of Tremi is buried deep in his heart."

"But why not pursue; why not seek him?"

"His mind, at that time, was very weak. He remained till the next morning prostrate on the damp ground, devoid of strength and thought. The next day he ran, he sought in every direction, but no traces were to be found."

"No trace? Nothing that could lead to a discovery?"

"Nothing."

Pelo Rouan pronounced this word in a sad and desponding tone. Jude, who had hitherto devoured every one of his words with feverish anxiety, let his arms fall by the side of his body, and dejectedly hung down his head.

"Nothing!" he repeated. "There is then no longer any hope?"

"It is long since Jean Blanc has lost all hope," replied the charcoal-burner; "but God is good, and the race of Tremi has never produced aught but honest men and Christians. The little George may perhaps have been preserved. In this case, we may, by the help of Providence, be able to recognise him."

"How?" eagerly demanded Jude Leker.

"Jean Blanc had one of those bronze medals which, in former times, used to be struck at Vitry, in honour of Our Lady of Mid Forest. It was the sole inheritance left him by his mother. When his delirium seized him on that horrible evening, he felt it coming, and he bestowed himself of passing the medal around the neck of the child, whom he thus committed to the care of Our Lady."

"But there are so many of those medals!"

"That of Jean Blanc had, on the reverse side, a cross, engraved with a knife; and Matthew Blanc, his father, alone possessed one like it, which is now on the neck of Marie."

"That beautiful child whom I saw but now?"

"The daughter of Jean Blanc, the Albino."

Marie, who still continued to weave her honeysuckle basket, while singing outside in a low voice her favourite complaint, heard her name pronounced, and put her fair head in at the door.

"Silence!" interrupted the charcoal-burner, "she believes herself my daughter. Approach, Marie."

She obeyed immediately, and Pelo Rouan, taking the medal which hung suspended from her neck, placed it in the hands of the old equerry.

The latter turned it over and over again in every direction. "Heaven direct me to find its fellow!" he ejaculated. "I should recognise it among a thousand! But it is a slender hope."

Marie withdrew at a sign from the charcoal-burner, and the sweet melody of the song of Arthur was soon heard without.

"She is singing, in truth, the Albino's song," said Jude.

"The poor fellow was not very handsome, to have given birth to so fair a daughter!"

"He was ugly," replied the charcoal-burner, mournfully; "he was repulsive, was he not? And, nevertheless, it was the will of Heaven that an angel should look upon him without horror or disgust. Marie is the living portrait of her mother. But I have not told you, comrade," added he, suddenly changing his tone, "there is still a chance of discovering the heir of Tremi. This chance—very uncertain, it is true—may lead to a result, with the aid of the Albino."

"The Albino!" murmured Jude, with an air of doubt.

"You always speak to me of the Albino. What can that poor fellow do, when men are powerless?"

"You do not know what the Albino is," said the charcoal-burner, with a slight emphasis in his voice. "I am going to tell you in what consists his power, and what he can do for the grandson of Tremi."

(To be continued.)

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

OSBORNE, Feb. 23.—The Duke of Argyll arrived yesterday, and had an audience of Her Majesty. The Duke remains on a visit. Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, and Prince Arthur, attended Divine service at Whimingham Church this morning. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

FEB. 24.—Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Helena, and attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros, drove out on Saturday afternoon. The Duke of Argyll returned to London to-day.

FEB. 25.—The Queen, with Princess Helena, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn and Major-General Seymour, drove out yesterday afternoon.

WINDSOR, FEB. 25.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Princess Mary of Cambridge paid a visit this morning to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, who is staying at the residence of the Belgian Minister, New Lodge, near Windsor. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Windsor shortly after two o'clock by the Great Western Railway, attended by Mr. Stevens, and were received by Mr. Matthews. The Duke and the princess, his sister, were conveyed to the residence of the Belgian Minister in one of Her Majesty's carriages, which was in waiting at the station. After luncheon with the Princess Alice, the Duke and the Princess Mary returned to Windsor, and proceeded to town by the same line of railway.

Viscount Palmerston left London on Wednesday for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED.

A telegram was received from Queenstown on Tuesday afternoon, which announced the safe arrival of Her Majesty's steamer *St. George*, Captain the Hon. Francis Boscawen, from Bermuda, having on board His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. The prince was quite well, he disembarked and proceeded, by way of Kingstown and Holyhead, to join Her Majesty and the Royal Family at Osborne. He arrived at Southampton at nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, and embarked from the docks in the Royal yacht *Fairy* for Osborne.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL FUND.

LETTERS FROM THE QUEEN.

A special meeting of the general committee of this (central) fund was held at the Mansion House on Friday, for the purpose of hearing a communication containing a statement of the views and wishes of Her Majesty in relation to the proposal for erecting a national memorial of the late Prince Consort. There was a large attendance.

The Lord Mayor read the subpoenaed letter received by him on the previous evening.

"Osborne, Feb. 19, 1862.
"My Lord,—I have had the honour of receiving and of submitting to the Queen your lordship's letter of the 18th inst., communicating the proceedings which have taken place with a view to the erection of a national monument to the much-lamented Prince Consort.

"The Queen feels grateful from the bottom of her heart for the universal sympathy that has been expressed for her in her deep affliction; but it is still more soothing to her feelings to know that the noble character, the truly princely nature, of him whose loss has bowed her to the earth, with a sense of desolation and misery that every day, alas! serves only to increase, is appreciated by the country; that the benefits he has been instrumental in conferring upon the nation, the good he has wrought since he first came among us, and to effect which he may truly be said alone to have lived, are understood and acknowledged.

"The Queen is also much touched by the feeling which has led the promoters of the movement for erecting a national monument to the Prince to leave the nature of that monument to her decision. It is a subject on which there must necessarily be much difference of opinion. Many, influenced, doubtless, by the belief that there was nothing which the Prince himself had so deeply and constantly at heart as the promotion of whatever might tend to the advantage of the community at large, or of any portion of it, have thought that the most appropriate monument to his memory would be to connect his name with some great work that should have that end in view; and the Queen cannot but be gratified by this proof of a just appreciation of his character.

"But it would probably be difficult to procure anything like agreement as to the nature of the institution which should thus bear his honoured name, and it would be inexpressibly painful to the Queen were any controversy to arise on such a subject.

"It would also be more in accordance with the feeling which has led the promoters of the movement for erecting a national monument to the Prince to leave the nature of that monument to her decision. It is a subject on which there must necessarily be much difference of opinion. Many, influenced, doubtless, by the belief that there was nothing which the Prince himself had so deeply and constantly at heart as the promotion of whatever might tend to the advantage of the community at large, or of any portion of it, have thought that the most appropriate monument to his memory would be to connect his name with some great work that should have that end in view; and the Queen cannot but be gratified by this proof of a just appreciation of his character.

"After giving the subject her best consideration, Her Majesty has come to the conclusion that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde Park on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it, nor would any proposal that can be made be more gratifying to the Queen personally, for she can never

forget that the Prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised, on the same spot, in remembrance of that Exhibition.

"There would also be this advantage in a monument of this nature—that several of the first artists of the day might take part in its execution; for there would be room at the base of the obelisk for various fine groups of statuary, each of which might be entrusted to a different artist.

"In the selection of the artists to be employed, in the choice of a design, and in the consideration of the details of execution, the Queen would wish to obtain the best advice; and she would therefore desire to call to her assistance a small committee, consisting of persons in whom she could feel satisfied that the country would repose entire confidence.

"I have written, by Her Majesty's command, to those whose assistance she thus desires to obtain, and I will lose no time, as soon as I shall have received their answers, in communicating their names to your lordship.

"I have the honour to be, your lordship's very faithful and obedient servant,

"C. GREY."

The reading of this communication was listened to with most marked attention, and at its conclusion the meeting manifested an unanimous and cordial approval.

The Lord Mayor then read another letter enclosed in the first. It was at first requested that this letter might not be published, but it has since then been communicated to the papers, and is as follows:—

"Osborne, February 19.

"My Lord,—The Queen wishes me to add a few words to the answer to your letter, which you will receive with this, expressive in a more special manner of Her Majesty's personal wishes.

"She is aware that she could not with any propriety contribute as a wife to a monument to her husband, but she is also the Sovereign of this great empire, and as such she cannot but think she may be allowed to join with the nation in the expression of a nation's gratitude to one to whom it owes so much. Who has a dearer interest than the Queen in the well-being and the happiness of the people? And if it has pleased God to make her reign, so far, happy and prosperous, to whom, under Divine Providence, is this so much owing as to her beloved husband, in all matters of doubt and difficulty her sure counsel, her unfailing guide and support? No one can know as the Queen knows how his every thought was devoted to the country, how his only aim was to improve the condition of the people and to promote their best interests. Indeed, his untiring exertions in furtherance of these objects tended in all probability to shorten his precious life.

"Surely, then, it will not be out of place that, following the movement of her people, the Queen should be allowed to consider how she may best take part with them in doing honour to her beloved Prince; so that the proposed monument may be recorded to future ages, as reared by the Queen and people of a grateful country to the memory of its benefactor.

"I have the honour to be, your lordship's most obedient and faithful servant,

"C. GREY."

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The committee listened in deep silence to the reading of the second letter, and the impression it produced was very marked. Resolutions were adopted expressing gratification at Her Majesty's approval, and appointing a sub-committee to co-operate with the committee to be named by the Queen.

The Earl of Derby has joined the Mansion House committee.

THE EX-QUEEN OF NAPLES AND THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

In the course of last autumn a turret-shaped diadem, emblematic of Gaeta, was presented to the ex-Queen of Naples by a number of English ladies. The following is a copy of the address:—

"TO HER MAJESTY MARIE SOPHIE AMELIE, QUEEN OF THE TWO SICILIES.

"The undersigned English ladies, desirous of testifying their admiration of the heroic virtues displayed by Her Majesty the Queen of Naples during the siege of Gaeta, venture to solicit Her Majesty's acceptance of the accompanying offering.—London, July, 1861."

Caroline, Duchess of Richmond; Louisa, Duchess of Leeds; Charlotte, Duchess of Buccleuch; Cecilia, Duchess of Inverness; Cecil, Marchioness of Lottian; Harriet, Marchioness of Bath; Francis Anne, Marchioness of Salisbury; Maria, Marchioness of Londonderry; Lady Georgiana Cockburn; Lady Adeline Normanby; Lady Elizabeth Drummond; Sarah, Countess of Shrewsbury and Talbot; Priscilla, Dowager Countess of Westmoreland; Anne, Countess of Chesterfield; Frederic, Countess of Scarborough; Charlotte, Countess Poulet; Louisa, Countess of Kinnoull; Corisande, Dowager Countess Tankerville; Sarah, Dowager Countess of Jersey; Anne, Countess of Warwick; Alexandrina, Countess of Portland; Diana, Countess Clare; Augusta, Countess of Kenmare; Lady Louisa Thyne; Lady Alice Peel; Mary, Lady Frederick Bentinck; Mary, Viscountess Ziehl; Gertrude, Viscountess Castlereagh; Ida, Viscountess Campden; Lady Caroline Towneley; Lady Harriet Ponsonby; Lady Catherine Whibley; Lady Louisa Fortescue; Lady Louisa Stewart; Lady Mary Craven; Harriet St. Clair; Lady Claude Hamilton; Mary, the Lady Gray of Gray; Lucy, the Lady Stourton; Teresa, the Lady Arundel of Wardour; Cecil, the

Lady Colville; Jane, the Lady Milford; Emma, Lady Stafford; Elizabeth, Dowager Lady Stafford; Charlotte, Lady Lovat; Blanche, Lady Naas; Adine, Lady Forester; Louisa, Baroness de Cetto; Honourable Arabella Henegge; Honourable Catherine Stourton; Honourable Frances, Lady Mostyn; Honourable Augusta Beller; Honourable Constance; Honourable Lucy Carrington Smythe; Honourable Amelia Scott Murray; Honourable Emily Hardinge; Paulina, Lady Beaumont; Blanche, Lady Dalton Fitzgerald; Marianne, Lady Clifford Constable; Monica, Lady Gerard; Harriett, Lady Gerard; Comtesse de Torre Diaz; Vicomtesse Alle; Honourable Mrs. Rose; Honourable Mrs. Cur; Mrs. Howard of Colby; Mrs. Waddell of Louth; Mrs. Hamilton of Colby; Mrs. Baillie Cochrane; Mrs. Month of Carstairs; Mrs. Scrope of Danby; Mrs. John Towneley; Mrs. Lisle Phillips; Mrs. Edgar Drummond; Mrs. Bodenham, of Rotherham; Mrs. De la Barre Bodenham; Mrs. Lawrie; Mrs. Uzielli; Mrs. Bidwell; Miss Anne Talbot; and Miss Sloane Stanley.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

Noble Ladies,—It could not be otherwise than grateful and very agreeable to me—the precious gift which you have been pleased to offer to me, the thoughtful delicacy that suggested the design of it, and the flattering address which accompanied it, and in which I observe many of the best names of the noble aristocracy of England and of that generous Ireland; both types and examples of loyalty and of constant devotion to the august sovereign who so gloriously sways their destinies.

In not separating from my beloved husband, who so bravely contended for the holiest rights of his people and of thrones—in choosing to share with me even to the end, the privations and perils of a long siege—in dedicating myself to the best of my ability to alleviate the sufferings and the pangs of so many gallant men who fell victims to their duty, their unfaltering fidelity, the love of their King, and the independence of their native country, in a war the most unjust, I did nothing but fulfil the sacred duty of a Christian, a wife and a Queen. Happy that I am if, in so doing, I have been able to deserve the regard of minds so noble, and of hearts so generous as yours.

Constrained now to live far from my adopted country, and from a soil to which so many dear affections bind me, and which I so much love; wounded to my very heart through the fratricidal and ruthless war which spreads desolation and terror over the most beautiful region of Italy, it is some comfort to me at many calamities have been spread, so as to deprive a just but unhappy cause of the potent support of public opinion and of an enlightened Government, there are not wanting noble hearts that were moved by an unmerited misfortune.

That thought will tell you better than I could express how sincerely grateful I am, and how very dear to me has been this spontaneous testimony of affection and of sympathy among the many others with which it was sought to honour in me a royal calamity borne with resignation, and not without courage.

Receive, then, my thanks, one and all, whose names shall ever remain engraved on my heart, and believe in the sentiments of my entire affection.
Rome, Sept. 21, 1861.

MARIA.

SUPPER—SUSPECTED LOSS OF AN IRON STEAMER AND ALL HANDS.—GREAT YARMOUTH, FEB. 25.—Yesterday and to-day a large quantity of goods, consisting of apples, flax, cloth, wine, &c., has been picked up in these roads, or washed ashore, supposed to have formed part of the cargo of some unfortunate vessel, believed to have been lost Sunday, while endeavouring to thread the dangerous sandbanks which beset the navigation off this coast. Nothing is as yet known of the vessel, but as no pieces of the wreck have been found, it is inferred that she was an iron steamer from one of the Channel Islands for Hull. Another vessel, the schooner *Elizabeth Ann*, of Jersey, from Burrian for Hull, with oranges, was totally lost on the Hasbrough Sands on Thursday afternoon in last week; crew and part of the cargo saved, some hundreds of packages of oranges having been washed ashore or picked up as sea.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN.—The characteristic moral distinctions by which society is as it were divided into two halves, are summed up in the one word "Gentleman." The division between those who are, and those who are not, entitled to this appellation, is as real and important as it is indefinite. It may, therefore, be worth while, in the first place, to examine the proper meaning of the word. The original meaning of the word gentleman, which has never entirely lost its meaning, is that of a man who is a member of a certain set of families, or the holder of a certain definite official or professional rank. As these families and officials were supposed to be distinguished from the rest of the world by the degree in which they possessed particular qualities, physical, moral, and intellectual, the word came by degrees to denote the combination of the two sets of distinctions; and as people came to perceive that the moral and intellectual qualities were far the most important and distinctive, they learned to attribute to the word a moral rather than a personal meaning. Hence, in the present day, the word implies the combination of certain degree of social rank with a certain amount of qualification; but there is a constantly increasing disposition to insist more upon the moral and less upon the social element of the word, and it is not impossible that in course of time its use may come to be altogether dissociated from any merely conventional distinction.—"Cornhill Magazine" for March.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

STORMY SCENE IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

The most remarkable feature in the debate of the Senate on the address, was the speech of Prince Napoleon. The Prince said: "M. de Larochejaquequin has denounced the Government as counter-revolutionary for its forbearance towards the Press. M. de Larochejaquequin has described the Emperor as raised to his present position on the basis of his hereditary claims. I cannot allow this confusion to pass by unnoticed. The hereditary claims which I defend are the great principles of the Revolution, and not the principles of Right Divine, which M. de Larochejaquequin defended up to 1852. What were the Emperor's words on accepting from the Senate the high dignity which was conferred upon him? 'Everything that can contribute to the welfare of the country is essentially connected with my happiness. I accept the title which you confer, conducive to the glory of the nation. I hope that France will never repeat the honours which she is about to confer on my family. Under every circumstance my spirit will cease to live with my posterity on the day when they may cease to deserve the love and the confidence of this great nation.' Such was the meaning put by Napoleon III. on the hereditary principle. And do you know what were the cries which accompanied the first Napoleon in his triumphant passage through France, from the Gulf of Frejus to the Tuilleries? 'Down with the nobles!' 'Down with the Emigrants!'—'A bas les traitres!'

The uproar here became tremendous. An impression prevailed that the Prince had said, "A bas les prêtres." "Down with the priests," instead of "Down with the traitors." Immense was the confusion. Prince Napoleon continued, "To me the Empire signifies the triumph of France abroad, the destruction of the treaties of 1815 within the limits of the forces and the resources of France, and the unity of Italy, which we have contributed to free. At home the glory of France is in the preservation of order by a complete system of wise and real liberties, comprising the liberty of the press and unlimited popular instruction, without religious congregations and without institutions which shall impose upon us a return to the bigotry of the middle ages."

Various senators rose and exclaimed (we quote the *Moniteur*), "We have had enough about the revolution."

The Marquis de Larochejaquequin: "Bravo! bravo! Here we are again in full revolution. The avowal is now knowing."

M. Barthe: "Are those your views of revolution?" Prince Napoleon: "Yes; I defend the revolution, and am proud of it. We are revolutionists, honest revolutionists."

A Senator: "There are no honest revolutionists who exclaim, 'Down with society!'"

Another Senator: "This is not revolution, it is demagoguery."

Prince Napoleon was called to order by the President.

Prince Napoleon: "I shall not pay attention to the call to order, because I have a right to say in the French Senate that the return from Elba is not a sad recollection, but a glory for our country."

The interruptions were now so numerous that the debate became perfectly confused.

M. le Baron de Lacrosse at last was allowed to speak: "I had the honour of accompanying the Emperor Napoleon I. in a portion of his triumphal march from Elba to Paris. I never did the Emperor allow such anarchical, anti-social, and odious expressions as 'Down with the nobles!' 'Down with the priests!' If such horrible things were uttered, they were done so by the worst enemies of the Imperial dynasty." (Cheers.)

A somewhat stormy discussion, almost personal, ensued. Prince Napoleon endeavoured to enter into the whole Italian question, and was obliged to sit down.

The debate on the address was concluded by a speech from M. Billaut, Minister without office.

THE MEMORY OF WATERLOO.

On Monday the discussion in the Senate on the address was continued. After the Achilles of the debate came the Theristes—after Prince Napoleon came the Marquis de Boissy. The Marquis devoted his whole speech, as he did all his harangues of last session, to a denunciation of England, and a lament that instead of spending her money foolishly in the Crimean and Italian wars, France did not disburse her funds fruitfully and wisely in marching upon London. He expressed himself quite ready to combat to show why France should regard as not suppressing barbarities in China and in Mexico, while England was allowed with impunity to torture the natives of India. He appealed to the memory of Waterloo, and declared that "in the hope of reviving the national hatred he would repeat again and again the execrable name." In point of fact, he screamed out three times successively the terrible word, but he blushed to say the war-like appeal only called forth universal shouts of laughter. Indeed, every sentence of this remarkable oration had the same happy effect. Moliere himself could not have awakened more general hilarity.

On Tuesday Prince Napoleon protested against the expressions used by M. de Boissy. He said: "In the Senate the standard of the younger branch has been raised in opposition to that of the older branch. I protested last year against similar violations. I now repeat that which to defend the constitutional and liberal empire. That empire can endure liberty, but liberty must take its course in the order established by our constitution. (Applause.) It is possible that others forget this, but I, who remembered it when Napoleon was prisoner or in exile, shall remember it all the better now, when my duties attach me to the Emperor and to his son, and that

those duties agree with a devotion of ancient date, and an affection which will never change. (Loud and prolonged applause.) As to the insinuations that have been thrown out against myself personally, I have determined to answer them only by contempt."

The *Monitor* publishes a letter from General Montauban, entreating the Emperor to withdraw the bill granting to him a yearly reward, some deputies having appeared to protest against it.

The Emperor in his reply to General Montauban (also published by the *Monitor*) refuses to withdraw the bill, and says: "The Corps Législatif may at its pleasure not consider that chief worthy of exceptional recompense, who, at the head of a handful of soldiers, succeeded through so many difficulties and dangers (forgotten when victory has been achieved) in planting the French flag on the walls of the capital of an empire of 200,000,000 souls. Everybody is at liberty to view things after his own fashion. As for me, I desire that the country and the army should know that, bound as I am to be the judge of political and military services, I have wished to honour by a national gift an unprecedented enterprise. Great deeds are most easily produced where they are best appreciated. It is only degenerate nations that higgles about the public gratitude."

ITALY.

POSITION OF THE CABINET.

The *Opinione* of Turin develops a leading article to the rumours propagated by certain journals of a pretended dissension between the King of Italy and his Cabinet, and his Majesty's intention of dismissing his Ministers and dissolving the Chambers. It remarks that the King is placed above all factions, and that those who are desirous of mixing up his name with party feuds are either enemies to the welfare of the country or else ignorant of the mischief they are preparing. The same article, it adds, were practised when a certain party desired the downfall of Cavour. It was said that he was only connected by the King, who openly disapproved of his policy. It concludes with recommending parties to forget persons, and to adhere to principles instead.

GREECE.

MILITARY INSURRECTION.

The following letter from Athens, of the 14th inst., gives full details of the military insurrection which has taken place at Nauplia: "We received the news at two yesterday afternoon that the entire garrison of the town of Nauplia had taken up arms in the night, and had declared against the system of government which the King, or rather the Queen, wished to impose on the nation. The Prefect of Nauplia, as well as the commander of the garrison, has been made prisoner by the rebels. I already told you that if a rising took place in Greece, it would proceed from the army. It was the army which on the 15th of September, 1832, forced the King to grant a Constitution which has since become a dead letter. The garrison of Nauplia is estimated at from 1,500 to 1,800 men. It is composed of two battalions of infantry, a company of artillery, and a company of the Army Works Corps. The only fortress in Greece is Nauplia. The insurgents are masters of all the arms and ammunition disposable. Nauplia is a strong town surrounded by a wall. The rebels demand that it be likewise in possession of the insurrection. The political convicts were all confined in the citadel. Nauplia is consequently a more important position than Athens. A Greek officer said to me yesterday: 'We soldiers are all of one mind: we wish to get rid of these Bavarians. Let the King and Queen go home. It is probable that the insurrection will spread to Athens and Patras, and if it does, the Bavarians must go to Corfu or Trieste.' I have just learned that the garrison of Lania has intimated that the Government has taken up arms against the Government. Lania is a frontier town two hours' distant from the boundary of Thessaly. It has a strong garrison, and is in a province of which it is said the inhabitants are not well disposed to the existing Government. The rallying cry of the insurrection is: 'The nation for ever! down with the present Government!' The fact that the country is in a state of complete confusion, I fear very much that the King is not aware of the real state of affairs. A number of arrests were made last night. In the meantime the garrison is being diminished by the despatch of troops to the seat of the insurrection."

THE INSURRECTION.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Paris papers of this evening publish a telegram from the Ploers stating that the insurgents who occupy the citadel of Nauplia had demanded to be allowed to capitulate, and that the insurrection would be thus subdued. It is believed that the King will change the Ministry, and then dissolve the Chamber.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail puts us in possession of papers from Calcutta to the 23rd January, and from Hong-Kong to the 15th January. In Calcutta public attention was directed to the proceedings of the new Legislative Council, the first sitting of which took place on the 22nd. The composition of the assembly, a mixture of Europeans and Asiatics, the latter in their peculiar Oriental costume, and a very peculiar effect. Some very successful experiments in cotton cultivation had been brought to a successful conclusion. The news from China relates principally to the proceedings of the rebels. At Ningpo they behaved in a very brutal manner to the women and children who were left behind; but towards foreigners they had shown great moderation. The Christian missionaries, however, had been ordered by the British consul to withdraw. Terror, also, is stated to reign within the walls of Nankin, the population of which consisted of only two classes—the soldiers and helots. The capture of Hangchow by the rebels had caused

some fears for the safety of Shanghai. At Peking all was quiet, and Mr. Bruce and Prince Kung were acting together with much harmony.

AMERICA.

FEDERAL SUCCESSORS.

The following is the "situation" from the *New York Herald* of February 12:—

After a severe contest, which lasted for three days, the troops of General Burnside's expedition have taken possession of Roanoke Island. The victory was contested on Sunday evening, and our troops were landed in large force. The stars and stripes were immediately hoisted over the rebel batteries. At four o'clock on Monday, the rebel commodore, Lynch, came down Carrot Creek with his little fleet to relieve General Wise; but our flotilla opened a brisk fire upon them, and before five o'clock in the afternoon three of the rebel gunboats were sunk—including the flag-boat; two were captured, and the rest were dispersed in every direction. The utmost consternation is said to prevail in Norfolk and Portsmouth, in consequence of this disaster to the rebel cause.

Our success at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, increases in importance as the detailed news of that brilliant affair reaches us from day to day. Not only have our troops got possession of the strongest point on the Tennessee River, but they have pushed further into the territory of the rebels, carrying victory with them, and working out in the most satisfactory manner the grand plan devised by the Commander-in-Chief to circumvent all the rebel strongholds in that direction. It appears by a dispatch received yesterday at St. Louis from Cairo, that Captain Phelps, of Commander Foote's squadron, in command of the gunboat *Conestoga*, has returned from an expedition up the river, having penetrated as far as Florence, in Alabama, after capturing a rebel gunboat and destroying all the other gunboats in the river. The capture of the *Conestoga* at Fort Henry and the town of Florence. Thus it will be seen that we hold in absolute possession a vital strategic point which imperils the most reliable positions of the rebels, and will enable our armies, by a few more successful combinations, to render both Columbus and Bowling Green comparatively worthless to them, by cutting off their communications with the South, and to save the necessity of reducing them at a great sacrifice of life.

A detachment of our cavalry, 250 strong, had an engagement with a body of rebels on Sunday seven miles east of Fort Henry, in which five of the rebels were killed and thirty taken prisoners.

A portion of the railroad bridge on the Louisville, Clarksville, and Memphis railroad was destroyed by our troops on the 8th, the rebels, who were camped there to protect it, having previously evacuated the place.

The fate of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, is likely to be speedily decided after the manner of Fort Henry. A special despatch received at Cincinnati from Cairo, yesterday, states that General Grant had surrounded the fort with seven batteries of artillery, and that he would commence shelling it at day. General Pillow is said to be in command there with 200 men. Other reports state that the garrison numbers 8,000 men, which is probably true, if, as stated, the infantry force which fled from Fort Henry has reached Fort Donelson. The trees for two miles around the fort have been cut down by the rebels, in readiness for action, and it is thought that there are two small and three large camps outside the fortifications, the approaching battle will be far more desperate than that of Fort Henry.

CONGRESS AND FINANCE.

The House of Representatives has passed the Senate Bill for the issue of 10,000,000 dollars in demand notes.

The Senate finance committee will report on the bill for the issue of 150,000,000 dollars in Treasury notes as legal tender, and making the interest on Government bonds payable in coin. The assistant treasurers will receive on deposit Treasury notes in sums of not less than 500 dollars, and will pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on such deposits. These deposits must not at any time exceed 25,000,000 dollars. It is provided that the duties and the proceeds of the sales of Government property shall be set apart for the payment in coin of the interest on the United States debt, and to purchase one per cent. of the entire debt yearly, which will be set apart as a sinking fund, the interest of which fund will be applied to the payment of the public debt.

Mr. Sumner offered a series of resolutions, declaring that the revolted States are in a state of rebellion, and that the relations between the United States and them no longer exist; that their allegiance has been severed, and the Federal Government owes no obligation to any pretended State Government usurping certain territory; that individuals occupying such territory owe allegiance to the General Government only, and the General Government to the individuals; therefore, persons heretofore held as slaves may look hereafter to the General Government for protection as individuals. A motion to lay them on the table was carried by a vote of 21 to 15.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate's amendments to the bill appropriating 10,000,000 dollars for the construction of twenty iron-clad steam gun- President's sanction; so the bill only requires the offer a preamble and resolution, setting forth that the army countersign was known to the rebels on the Potomac on the day the steamer *Pensacola* passed down the river, before it was communicated to the Union forces; that information of Union naval and military movements is frequently communicated in advance to the enemy, under circumstances justifying a suspicion of treachery on the part of persons in the service of the Government; and that the joint committee on the conduct of the war investigation these charges and report thereon. The resolution was adopted.

THEATRICAL QUARRELS.—LIBEL CASE.

LEDGER V. WEBSTER.

This case was tried on Tuesday before the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and a special London jury. Mr. M. Chambers, G.C., Mr. Hawkins, G.C., Mr. Macnamara, and Mr. Richey appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Sergeant Shee, Mr. Sergeant Balamintine, Mr. Milward, and Mr. Webster for the defendant.—The plaintiff in this action, Frederick Ledger, is the proprietor of a theatrical newspaper called the *Era*, and he sued the defendant, Benjamin Webster, the manager of the New Adelphi Theatre, in the Strand, to recover damages for a libel published by him, in the form of a theatrical handbill, on the 28th of August, 1861, imputing to the plaintiff that he had published in his newspaper a certain advertisement of Mr. Toole's benefit at the Adelphi without authority, and alleging that the plaintiff was "a low-minded person," and that the advertisement referred to was one of the pitiful results of "a system of which the plaintiff was obliged to resort, 'in giving advertisements, and putting a line to maintain the limited circulation' of his newspaper. The defendant pleaded the general issue, and also a plea of justification, in which he alleged that the plaintiff was "a low-minded person," because, as a printer, he inserted demoralising advertisements in his newspaper, and said there was a "thimble-rig at the Crystal Palace, at the Crystal Dramatic College Fête; that he inserted a puff of Thomas Stuart and others at 6d. per line; and that the advertisement of Toole's benefit was unauthorised and forbidden, and a gratuitous insult to the public, the profession, and the defendant, &c.

It appeared from the evidence that the defendant, Mr. Webster, who, with his friends, had taken a very active part in the management of the Crystal Palace College, was appointed the first master, in order to aid the funds of the new institution, when the foundation-stone was first laid, a fancy fair was held at Maybury in the month of June, 1860, and in the month of July, 1861, a second fancy fair took place at the Crystal Palace, with the same object. On the 29th of the same month the plaintiff published an article in his journal, the *Era*, in which he commented in somewhat severe terms upon these entertainments, as degrading to the theatrical profession. He treated "Aunt Sally," "Cheap Jack," and "cock-shies," with contempt, and said the performances had inflicted a deep injury on the profession and the Dramatic College. The publication of this and other articles of the like kind in the plaintiff's newspaper led to a feud between the plaintiff and the defendant, which was at no end at all removed by the publication of the letter in the same journal, signed "J. V.," in which the writer said he thought that "Aunt Sally," "thimble rigs," and childish peep-shows, were not subjects to make the public believe that a theatrical profession was one requiring a vast amount of study, and adding that, as Poetry and the Drama were near relations, "Tennyson or Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton should be applied to, and no doubt they would gratuitously produce an allegorical poem in four or five characters, which Kean, Greville, Phelps, Robson, Mrs. Kean, Miss Amy Sedgwick, and Mrs. Sirling, &c., would be proud to pour forth in an assembly of ten-and-sixpenny and guinea folks, and, too, in a place in the day time. On the publication of this letter the defendant took the matter up, and wrote the following letter to the plaintiff:—

"Theatre Royal, Adelphi, July 27.
"Sir.—As chairman of the committee for arranging the Royal Dramatic College Fête, and Master of the College, I demand to know the name and address of the writer of the letter signed 'J. V.,' in your paper of this day, and I demand a public apology from him or you for knowingly inserting an infamous falsehood, or (and) any circulation is larger than yours) I will pour him in London and every town in England, as sure as my name is
"BENJAMIN WEBSTER.
"On the 3rd of August, Proprietor of the *Era*."

On the 3rd of August the defendant received a letter signed "J. V.," in which the writer disclaimed any intention to offer a personal insult to the defendant, and retracted anything which might have wounded his feelings, and, as the defendant was satisfied with this explanation, he enclosed a copy of it to the plaintiff, and requested him to give it insertion in the *Era*, but the plaintiff declined to do so, and on the 4th of August he stated in the *Era* that, as "J. V." had so ungentlemanly, without his knowledge, written to the defendant, the matter was entirely taken out of his (the plaintiff's) hands. It was under these circumstances that the libel now complained of was published. Mr. Toole's benefit was about to take place at the Adelphi on Wednesday, the 28th of August, and on Saturday, the 24th of August, the plaintiff published an advertisement of the intended performance, which he accompanied with some flattering comments on Mr. Toole's career as a comedian. The same day the defendant wrote and demanded of the plaintiff by what authority the advertisement was inserted, and Mr. Toole denied all knowledge of it, and on Monday following the libel now complained of was published by the defendant, as a part of the handbill announcing Mr. Toole's benefit. It ran thus:—
"To the Public.—The advertisement of Mr. Toole's benefit that appeared on Saturday, the 24th of August, in Mr. Frederick Ledger's paper, was unauthorised by the management, or any person connected with this establishment, either directly or indirectly. It is a gratuitous insult on the part of this very low-minded person to mislead the public and the profession. Both Mr. Toole and myself have forbidden its insertion, and it shows to what pitiful resources this journal is obliged to resort, in giving free advertisements and puffing at 6d. per line, to maintain its limited circulation."

The only evidence given on the part of the plaintiff in the first instance was the proof of the publication

of the libel and various letters above referred to, and some general evidence to the effect that such a libel was calculated to injure the sale of the plaintiff's newspaper. These witnesses were asked on cross-examination whether they thought the publication of the libel would do the plaintiff's newspaper more harm than the advertisements of obscene prints and publications which appeared weekly in the *Era*, and to which their attention was pointed, and they appeared to be not a little embarrassed by the unexpected question.

The case for the defendant was that the libel was in fact true.

The defendant, Mr. Webster, was called, and stated that the libel was published by him after he had seen the advertisement published by the plaintiff without his authority. On cross-examination he stated that he had known the plaintiff for many years, and had always sent him his advertisements, but he had never been on intimate terms with him. He had also sent the plaintiff his speeches, as he had also done to the other newspapers. The witness was asked to describe some of the entertainments at the Crystal Palace, and said Mr. Buckstone and several gentlemen of first-rate character attended, but in plain clothes, in morning dress, Mr. Toole was to have acted "Cheap Jack," but did not. He considered the plaintiff's attack on the attack on the plaintiff as equally attacks, because there were no means of meeting them, in the course of the defendant's evidence he was asked a question respecting the interest which the *Era* represented, and he answered, "The *Era* is the organ of dramatic morals."

J. L. Toole said that when his benefit was about to take place the defendant said to him, "Of course you will not send your advertisements to me, as I have withdrawn my advertisements," to which he at once assented, and told his brother to advertise as usual, except in the *Era*. On the 24th of August witness saw the advertisement in the *Era*, which he had not authorised, and at once went to the plaintiff's office and left a note, desiring that it might be discontinued, but it was not. On the previous Wednesday, August the 22nd, he had written to the plaintiff, in company with Mr. Paul Bedford, and told him to advertise his benefit, as it would be offensive to the defendant, upon which the plaintiff appeared much vexed.

On cross-examination the witness said the plaintiff had always spoken favourably of his talents, and they were on friendly terms. At the same time, he told him he was wrong about the articles which he had written. Witness said he himself always urged the interest of the charity, and thought that, but for the *fêtes*, the charity would not have got the money. He admitted that acting "Cheap Jack" was not so pleasant for him to do, but still, he said, he was willing to make a stupid of himself for a good object. He denied that the plaintiff had ever said to him that he would give him the advertisement for nothing. At the conversation the witness, the plaintiff, and Paul Bedford had been champagne, but he could not tell; ask Mr. Bedford, he will know. (Laughter.)

Mr. Paul Bedford, whose very appearance made everybody laugh, said he played *Fair Gemina* at the fair; he was sure there was nothing improper or indecorous; his witticisms were very long. He confirmed Mr. Toole's evidence as to the interview with the plaintiff, and cleared up the doubt as to whether it was sherry or champagne which they had drunk, by saying it was sherry first, and champagne afterwards. It was a bottle of champagne, a pint bottle, but containing only half a pint.

Evidence was then given by a witness that he had applied to the persons who were in the plaintiff's advertisement weekly in the *Era*, and that he thus obtained copies of the obscene prints, photographs, stereoscopic slides, and publications, which he produced.

This being the defendant's case, Mr. Chambers called the plaintiff to contradict the defendant's evidence.

Ledger said the sale of the *Era* was from 5,000 to 6,000 weekly. He denied that he himself was the writer of the letter signed "J. V.," but said the letter had been sent by a gentleman who enclosed his card and address. He gave a different version of the interview with Mr. Toole, and said that the letter complained of the defendant as a tyrant, and that the witness told him he should insert the advertisement for nothing. He said he found the advertisement next day in his box. It was a handbill, in blue ink, and he ordered it to be printed. He said he had an act of kindness to Mr. Toole, because he knew it would annoy the defendant, but he did not insert it for that purpose. The plaintiff said he inserted the advertisements complained of for 5s. a week, but he did not know one of the things advertised. They might be indecent publications for what he knew, and he had no doubt that if he had the advertisement he must have come to the conclusion that they were indecent, but other newspapers inserted them. Since the present dispute he had ordered the advertisements in question to be discontinued.

Mr. Sergeant Shee and Mr. Chambers then severally addressed the jury for their respective clients.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn summed up the evidence to the jury, and so doing observed that he thought there were faults on both sides. His Lordship thought the plaintiff's criticisms were too severe, and that the defendant was too sensitive on the subject. His Lordship then referred to different portions of the evidence where there was a contradiction, and left it to the jury to say whether or not the defendant's plea of justification was proved. The principal questions were whether the plaintiff had authorised the advertisement without Mr. Toole's authority, and whether the defendant had proved that the plaintiff was a "low-minded" person, as alleged in the libel and in the plea of justification.

The jury retired a little before six o'clock to consider their verdict, and ultimately found for the plaintiff—Damages, 1s.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

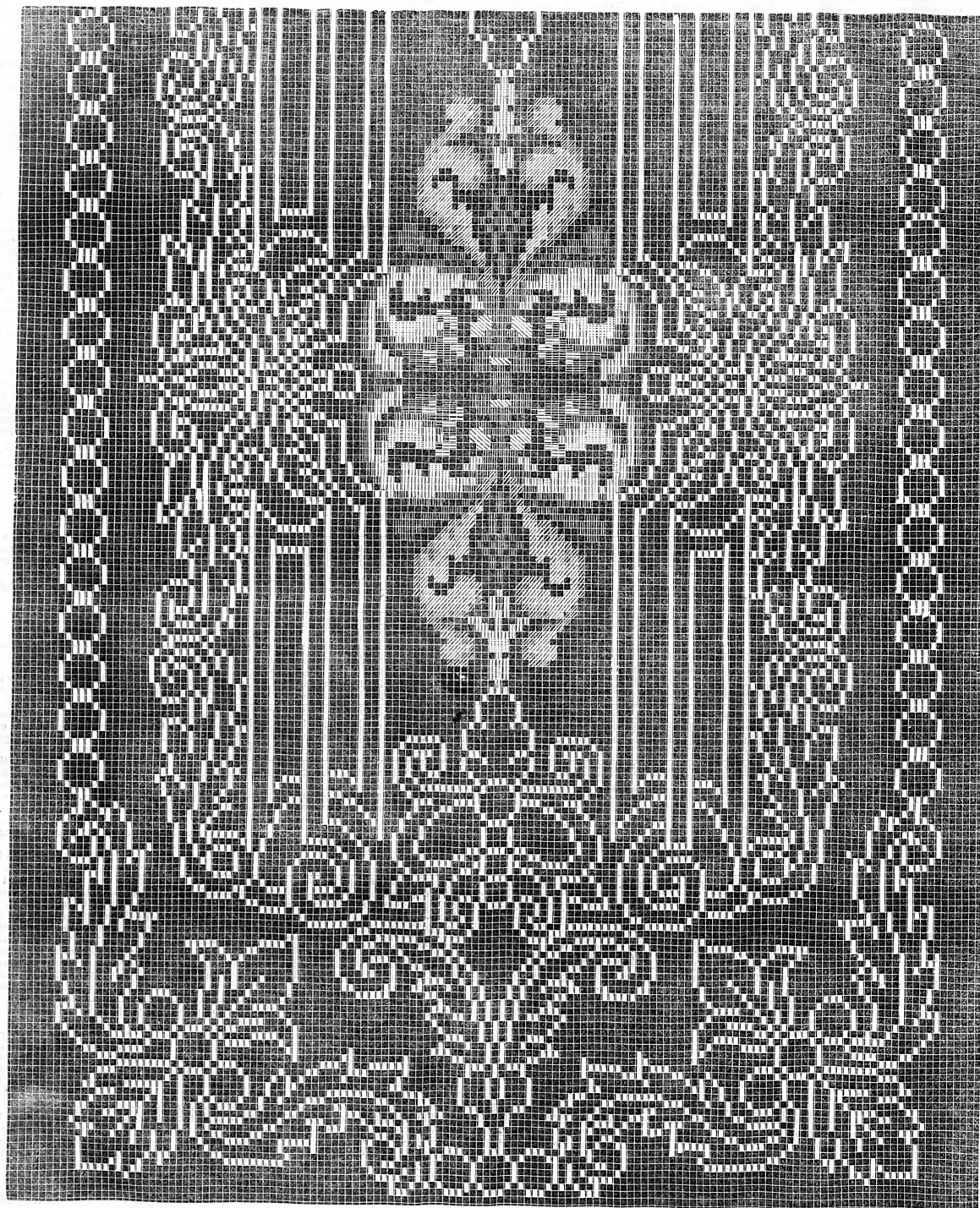
FENDER STOOL IN BERLIN WOOL.

The fender stool is an ornament and a luxury only lately introduced, which adds much comfort to the drawing-room fireside. Its form is long and narrow, but the exact length cannot be specified, as this is

generally fixed by the proportions of the fireplace. We have given a design for this article, which is for working on canvas in Berlin wool. Some ladies prefer that they should match in colours with the hearthrug on which they are placed, in which case the one now given can be worked accordingly; but where uniformity is not admired, the following arrangement and contrast of colours will be found

to have a handsome effect. The straight lines which form the scroll should be in gold-colour of two shades, as well as all the balls at the corners, the sides, and the ends. For the centre pattern, the scrolls which branch from the straight lines and those at the four corners are all worked in a variety of colours, each branch or leaf being different, those only which correspond in form in the

opposite portions of the patterns being worked to match. Crimson, violets, greens, and blues, are the colours which must be introduced in these parts of the design. The ground on which the centre scroll rests should be a bright light-blue, the outer part being black; this throws out the pattern with great effect. Beads introduced in woolwork often add greatly to its beauty; but where an article is likely to be much



FENDER STOOL.

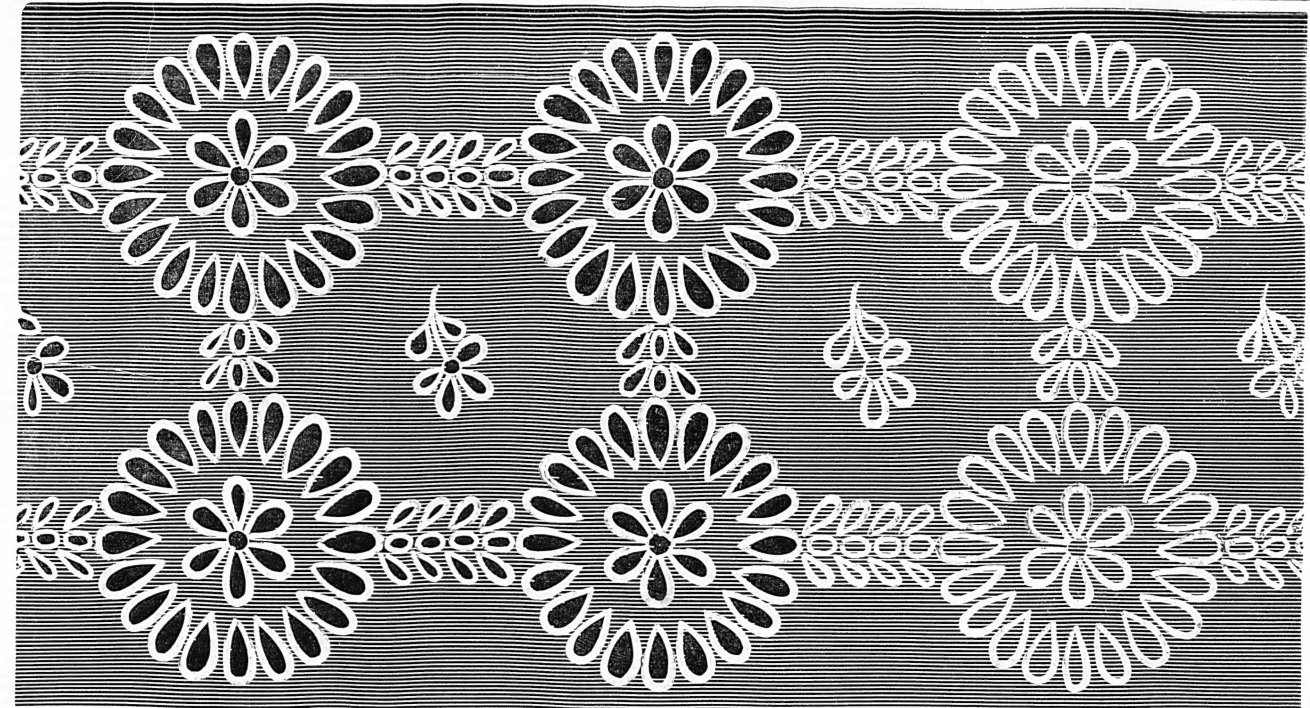
used they are not so appropriate as when it is only intended for ornament. In this pattern, when the straight lines are worked in different sorts of white beads, or steel and white, the effect is very good. When this piece of work is completed, and mounted on a walnut-tree or rosewood frame, it will be found a very elegant drawing-room article.

SOFA CUSHION.

This cushion is composed of a union of two kinds of work. The border is in beads, the centre of that leviathan stitch in wool work which has lately received so great a degree of favour on account of its bold effects and great rapidity of execution. The border is worked in two lines which cross each other at

regular intervals, so as to form the pattern. One of them is in clear white beads, edged with either steel beads or coral colour; the other is in chalk-white edged with either gold or black beads. The ground is in a rich green wool in the ordinary even stitch, the boundary lines of both the interior and exterior being black and red. The centre of the cushion is in the

leviathan stitch, which is worked on four threads each way of the canvas, thus forming a large square stitch composed of four crossings, two being across the web of the canvas from corner to corner, as in the ordinary cross-stitch, the other two passing through the middle of the four threads each way; this makes a rich raised stitch, and one very



UNDER-SKIRT IN EMBROIDERY.

quickly worked. A very small pattern worked in this manner becomes quite a large, bold one, and produces a striking effect. If the canvas is coarse, the double wool should be used, as the usual Berlin wool is not sufficiently coarse to cover the threads of the canvas. We have, in a previous number, given an illustration of this particular stitch, with instructions for working. The colours for the centre of this cushion are two shades of bright green, with two stitches of crimson at the end; the next, two yellows, with one green stitch in the centre; then two crim-

sons; repeating the yellows between each of the crimson and green, both of which have a line of five white stitches in the middle. The intermediate parts of the pattern are filled in with black. A thick cord must complete the edge of the cushion after it is made up, and four tassels be added to the four corners.

UNDER-SKIRT IN CUT-OUT EMBROIDERY.

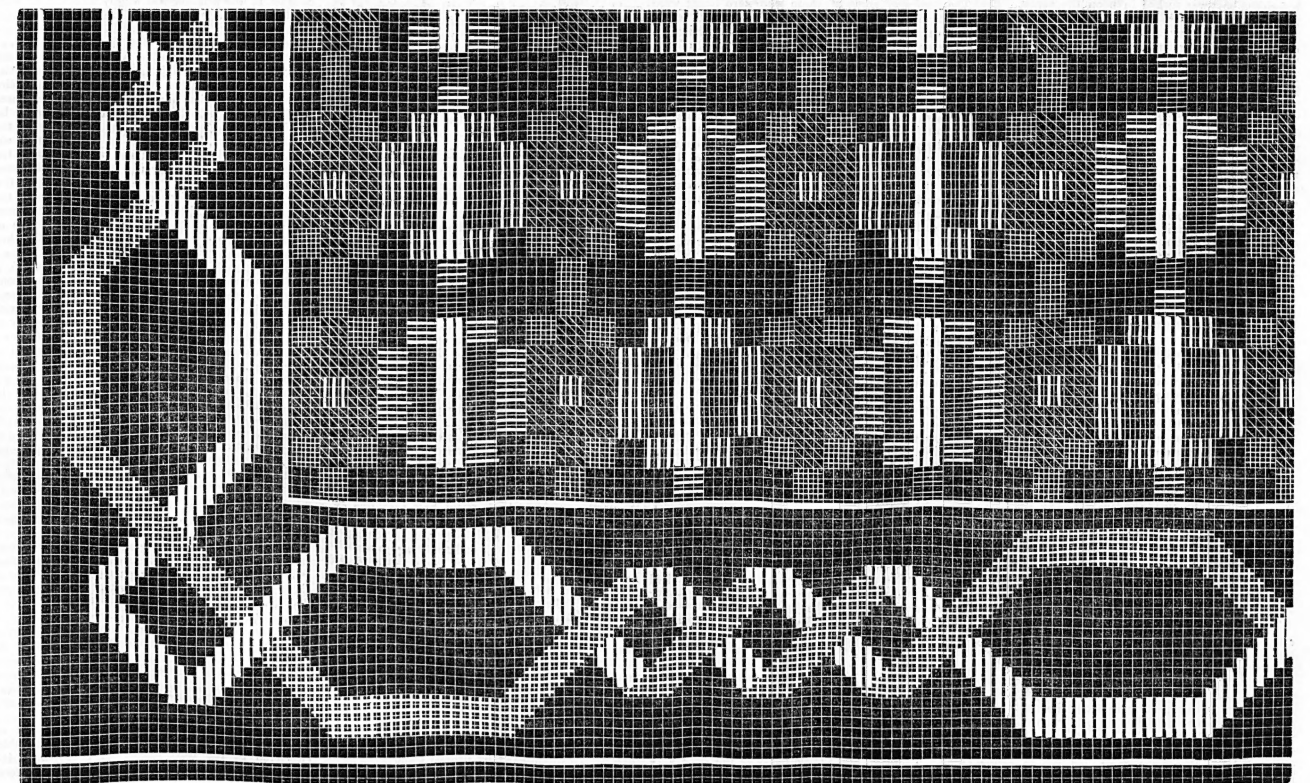
The embroidered under-skirt has become an established article of the wardrobe, and as the fine weather approaches, will be found more and more

necessary. The length of the skirt for the promenade costume requires that it should be looped up in some way or another, to save it from the thousand impurities it must otherwise contract from sweeping the streets, and this leads to the ornamenting of the under-skirt as a sort of necessity of fashion. The design which appears amongst our illustrations is well-suited for this purpose, being of a lively and effective character. It is in the cut-out embroidery, and requires to be worked in rather a bold style. Instead of removing the superfluous parts of the ma-

terial on which the design is executed, it is best to cut cross incisions, and turn in the parts, which in this way produces a much firmer edge than when cut away, and the raw edge sewn over. Although a strong cambric muslin may be employed, a fine long cloth is much better, being firmer for the work, and more durable for the wearing.

FLOWER-POT CASE.

The common red flower-pot is not sufficiently pretty to be considered in the least degree ornamental in



SOFA CUSHION.

itself, however advantageous it may be to those much-prized flowers of early spring which are now beginning to gladden our hearts with their fresh beauty, and which are reared expressly for an indoor atmosphere. Some slight but ornamental covering is therefore generally adopted when flowers in pots are placed in a drawing-room or other apartment; and the following instructions will enable any lady to form these cases, which are now in such general use. First cut a long strip of highly-glazed paper, of any colour which may be preferred, the depth of the flower-pot for which it is intended. Bind this both at the top and bottom, either with gold paper, or a bright colour which will contrast well with that chosen for the case; fold the strip, commencing from the end, in plaits backwards and forwards, similar to the folds of a fan when it is folded; a little star, or pattern, is then cut out with a pair of scissors, near the top on all of the outside folds. When this is done the two ends are gummed together, and when opened out and slipped over the flower-pot, it forms a very pretty covering. By the exercise of a little taste they may be made quite ornamental, as gold stars can be added; or a border at the top and bottom of a different colour, about an inch in width, in a vandyke or other form, has a good effect, and the pattern cut out upon it. The paper should be rather thick.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—FATAL ACCIDENT.

The *Haverfordwest Telegraph* describes the operation of putting the Great Eastern on the gridiron at Neyland. The ship left her moorings at Milford on Sunday, and was taken up the Haven: "On rounding the Wear Point, passing the Blenheim, and up to the Hazel beach, she steamed at half-speed, as it was Captain Ivemy's intention to put her nose on the mud a little below the gridiron, so that she might swing, and come stern round with the rising tide. For this purpose strong hawsers were brought to shore, and others attached to the accompanying pilot-boats, and in performing this necessary duty a most deplorable accident occurred. Lord Frederick Ker, of the Blenheim, had sent a boat to assist in carrying the hawsers and otherwise to render help. A rope was thrown from the Great Eastern to the Blenheim boat, which was quickly fastened round one of the thwarts of the boat. While this was being done the hawser was rapidly paid out from the ship, and it is supposed the tide drifted the slack or bight of the hawser under the screw, for instantly the rope got foul in one of the fans, and the first rotation of the Blenheim boat right in upon the screw. Thirteen of the men, seeing their imminent danger, threw themselves into the water; the remaining four failed to escape in time, and the boat was rapidly sucked into the maelstrom formed by the screw revolutions. All hope seemed to have abandoned them, when one of the fans threw the boat up, and then drew it in between the screw and the vessel. The accident was so unexpected and so sudden that it was impossible even to cut the rope before the boat was sucked in upon the screw. The four men were speedily rescued from their dangerous position, and the screw was then gently moved, in order, if possible, to let the boat down unharmed. The first rise of the fan, however, smashed her in atoms, and the pieces of her wreck were whirled about in all directions. In the rapidly incoming tide, meanwhile the situation of the men in the water was most perilous. They had hung themselves out of the boat into the very rush of the tide, which was coming up with racehorse speed, and in a moment or two they were carried some hundred yards from the scene of the accident, and were widely scattered over the water. A seaman standing on the quarter-deck of the Great Eastern, seeing one of the men struggling in the boiling flood beneath, the noble fellow, striking out, seized the sinking man by the hair of the head, and held him up above water, and presently a boat came and took them both in. Another man, named Harry Rees, succeeded in rescuing two of the men; and altogether eleven were brought safely to the shore. The other two were drowned. But to return to the Great Eastern. The hawsers parted before the strain could be got out, and the mighty vessel drifted almost helplessly down the Channel, and struck the Blenheim. The Blenheim's bowsprit, and jibboom, and foremast, as well as her moorings, were completely carried away, and it is feared that her forecastle also is seriously sprung. In this collision the little steamer Milford Haven had a narrow escape from destruction. She was actually wrecked on the Blenheim and the Great Eastern when the latter was only a few yards from the former. The Milford Haven then used her wheels to some purpose, and just managed to get from between the two ponderous bodies when the crash was heard. The Great Eastern, having passed the broadside of the Blenheim, anchored just below in mid-stream. On Monday morning the Great Eastern steamed again to the gridiron, and in about an hour was successfully faced upon it without any further accident or mishap."

ELOPEMENT.—ANDOVER.—Some excitement was created in a neighbouring quiet village, on Saturday last, by the sudden flight of the only daughter of a resident gentleman with his groom. The young lady is nineteen, and said to be very accomplished and prepossessing. Proceeding to Andover before day-break, the wily pair took train from thence to town, arriving at the Waterloo Station with great breath at the wedding bells. But telegrams awaited them, and they were detained until the arrival of the young lady's father, who compelled her to return home.—*Salisbury Journal*.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

THE MERTHYR COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The Coroner (Mr. Overton), in addressing the jury summoned for inquiry into the cause of this terrible calamity, and viewing with them the bodies, adjourned further proceedings in the inquiry to Tuesday, March 4.

As to the cause of this melancholy accident, not an event has turned up to clear away the mystery that hung over it on the very day of its occurrence. The Government Inspector, Mr. Evans, is engaged in a scrutinising investigation of the state of the works in which the explosion occurred, and much towards explaining the cause of the accident is expected from his labours, as the removal of the ruins will enable him to prosecute his inquiries. There are many opinions we may mention, as specimens of the mere conjectures that are offered as to the cause, a "blow of the coal," or an evolution of gas arising from greater superincumbent pressure of the rock, which sometimes takes place in the progress of working on-ward; a fall in the air-ways; and the consequent accumulation of gas, which, on being brought into contact with a light, would give rise to an explosion; insufficient air supply in proportion to the extension of the workings; or the "gobbery," or accumulation of small coal on the floor of the level. Till the evidence that will be given at the inquest gives some corroboration of some one of these views, they must all be treated as mere conjectures. By practical colliers the accident is regarded as being "very unaccountable," the pit being looked upon as a "safe" one, the only explosion that occurred in it being about ten years since, and that unattended with loss of life, while the workings are communicated with by no less than three pits—a pumping and two winding pits, besides an air flue. It is even said that complaints have been made by the workmen that an excess of air has rendered the workings too cold for them to pursue their daily labours with comfort.

Of the forty-seven men who have perished on this occasion, twenty-one have died from burns, and twenty-six from suffocation by choke-damp. There were twenty-one widows and fifty-seven children, of whom six only are able to work. Three widows are near their confinement, while six widowed mothers are deprived of the support of sons on whom they depended. There are incidents in this picture which give a deeper colouring to the dark catalogue of the sufferings we record, such as that of a case in which the sufferer was a father and a son, and in another in which the widowed mother sees the two sons by whom she was supported brought home dead together. The descent to the works to recover the bodies, we are informed, revealed objects more terrible, at least in narrative, in the placid scene induced by the choke-damp than those of acute but necessarily brief suffering from the explosion. In most cases those who died from suffocation appeared to have passed away unconsciously. One unfortunate was found in a stiffened state, overcome by death at the act of conveying a piece of bread to his mouth; another with his hand on the small box containing victuals which the collier carries suspended on his side, as though he were about to add to the portion of cheese found in his mouth a piece of bread. The bodies of some of those who were burnt were found blackened and otherwise disfigured, while the carrying away of doors, the destruction of waggons, and the breaking up of portions of the road and roofs of the level attested the destructive force which marked the progress of the explosion.

The burial of the victims by this terrible catastrophe took place by arrangement almost simultaneously on Saturday afternoon. No spectacle so mournful was witnessed by the oldest inhabitant of Merthyr as this. The streets of the principal streets were more or less partially closed. The large Cyfarthfa Ironworks suspended operations at an early hour of the day to give the thousands of workmen employed in them an opportunity of assisting in carrying their fellows to their last resting-place. The coffins for the several men killed were provided by the Messrs. Crawshaw. At 3 p.m. the funeral began to move towards the different burial places which the relatives and friends of the deceased had selected as the place of interment. It was Georgetown, in the immediate vicinity of the Cyfarthfa works, that contributed the greater number of victims to the catastrophe, and at the hour referred to nearly every street, as well as the surrounding district, contributed its funeral procession. Twelve coaches, each accompanied by several hundreds of mourners, amounting in the aggregate to some thousands, formed one vast mournful procession to the Cefn Cemetery; while funeral groups, two or three in succession, defied to other burial-places in the town or neighbourhood. Among the Welsh the practice of singing in the funeral procession is common, and the effect on this occasion of several hundred voices singing the mournful strains of the funeral hymns as they approached from the distance was solemn and affecting.

A communication from Merthyr gives a few further particulars. The forty-ninth man, Henry Richard was found lying his whole length, and on his bosom was his little dog, like his master, cold and dead. It had crawled there in its death-agony, and laid itself down and died. We are hearing of poverty and privation which probably never would have been which but for the cruel and violent rending of the veil which hid the poor from the poorest of the inveterate poor class, and there is no future for them to save the union or the streets, unless the charitable step to their aid. It is evident that there were fears of the coming catastrophe entertained by the men. One man suspected very strongly, that he actually kept away from work on Monday and Tuesday, and his son, who worked at the same place, also remained behind. Tuesday night the wolf was at the door, very gaunt, and very threatening; he dismissed his fears;

on the Wednesday morning resumed work, and at night, with his son, was brought home dead. The analysis of the lists of the dead, so far as completed, is as follows: 20 fathers of families, 11 single men, 6 boys, and 7 men supporting widowed mothers, making a total of 44, leaving five yet undescribed.

ANOTHER FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The long list of calamities in connexion with the collieries of England and Wales has again been enlarged by the addition of one of a fatal character, which occurred on Tuesday at the colliery of Messrs. Leonard, Boulton, and Company, Euston, near Bristol. Between eight and nine o'clock an explosion of gunpowder took place in one of the workings, between 150 and 200 fathoms down the pit, filling the workings with smoke up to the pit's mouth; and on the alarmed miners hastening to the spot, they found that a youth, named Isaac Howard, about seventeen years of age, and son of the deputy-bailiff, had been killed by the explosion, and another young man of the same age, named William Brittan, was lying in the working, burnt in a dreadful manner. Their attention was immediately given to the survivor, who was quickly sent to the pit's mouth, and then taken to his home, which is but a short distance from the pit, where Mr. Mayor, surgeon, was soon in attendance, and found the poor fellow badly burnt about the shoulders, legs, and other parts of the body. The body of Howard was then brought to bank, and on Mr. Mayor examining it, he came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was the result of a fracture of the skull, through his head coming in contact with the side of the working, but his body was very badly burnt. Howard was a very steady youth, and took an active part in the Wesleyan revues.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BERMONDSEY.

On Monday morning a fire took place at 43, Weston-street, near the new leather market, Bermondsey. The house was let out in tenements to several families and medical students. At an early hour in the morning a student named Griffith noticed a strong smell of burning, and at once gave an alarm. A man named Treavershorne, having a wife and family living at Bromley, connected with one of the city hospitals, and lodged in the house, going to his family only the Saturday night, and returning on the Sunday evening. He returned on Sunday at his usual time, and retired to bed. Upon the fire being discovered, one of the inmates went three times into the unfortunate man's room, and begged of him to escape. He, however, would insist upon remaining to dress himself. While so doing, one of the lower doors gave way, and the heated smoke and fire rushed up the staircase, and filled the whole of the rooms on the two upper floors. Mrs. Lower, a lady, who, after bringing her children down, returned again to save some of her property, was so badly burned that she was obliged to be removed to the hospital.—The Royal Society's escape from Tooley-street attended, when the conductor having entered the room which Mr. Treavershorne was occupying, searched for him, naturally concluding that he had made his escape. Engines were at once called into operation, but the fire could not be extinguished until the whole of the upper portions of the building were destroyed, including the furniture, wearing apparel, &c., of the various residents. About two hours after the outbreak, upon one of the firemen entering an upper room, he discovered, to his astonishment, the legs of the deceased man protruding from the bedstead. Upon closer inspection it was found that it was the man who had been so frequently warned to escape.

THE DURRAN-HILL MURDER.

On Monday, at the Carlisle Assizes, William Charlton, aged 26, an engine-driver, was tried before Mr. Justice Wille for the murder of John Emmerson, an old woman who kept the gate at the Durrant-hill crossing of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, on the 21st of November. The facts of the case may be remembered, but may be briefly recapitulated as laid before the jury by Mr. Price, and proposed to in a mass of evidence. On the part of the prosecution it was said that the deed was done between the time when the last engine-driver passed with his train, which was about a quarter to ten, and the time when he had a second opportunity of seeing whether there was a light, and did not observe one, which was somewhere about a quarter or twenty minutes past ten—within the space of about half an hour. Next morning, when the first engine passed the crossing, the gate after three o'clock, the gates were found opened and all right; therefore some one must have been to the gates and put them so as to enable the engine to pass without stopping. The driver of this train did not see the old woman as he was accustomed to do, though he whistled several times very loudly. The next train that passed was driven by the prisoner. After that, about half-past five or a quarter to six, a man named Blaylock, coming along the line, saw the old woman lying in a pool of blood. On examination there were found to be a number of footmarks all round the cottage, leading up to the gate of a garden in which the old woman kept a pickaxe. That pickaxe had been taken out of the garden and used by the person who committed the deed. Blood was on the handle and the door, and the driver bore marks of its having been used to force them. It was found that the old woman never before been to bed, as the bed was unmade and her night clothes were still lying before the fire. When the police came the footmarks were examined and casts taken of them. The prisoner's duty was to go out with the second engine in the morning, and he was accustomed to be called up about half-past three by a man named Chambers; he usually came down to the engine sheds, bringing his breakfast with him, which,

after giving directions to his fireman about getting his engine ready, he generally ate in an adjoining cabin. On the morning in question he was awake a little after three, and came down as usual, but he brought no breakfast with him. After giving directions to his fireman, he absented himself from the sheds on the excuse of going to get his breakfast. It was an unusual thing for him to come without his breakfast. Between half-past three and four o'clock, a pointsman on the line, named Carruthers, heard footsteps, and on looking round he saw what he had never seen before—the prisoner coming down the line from the direction of the old woman's cottage, going in another direction to his own house, where he said he went to get his breakfast and his knife. The casts of the footmarks, as well as the shoes taken from the prisoner, were produced. Those prints bore many peculiarities—such as one of the semicircles of nails being larger than the others, the distances between the nails, the fact of there being one little nail leaning against another, &c.—were taken and were accurately made by the shoemaker. Accurate measurements of the casts and tracings were immediately made, but the prisoner was not apprehended till a month after. He went out with his train to Newcastle as usual, and as they were passing the old woman's cottage, he kept his fireman engaged in close conversation, and then told him to put some coke in the fire—thus preventing the fireman from looking about him. When the news of the murder reached Newcastle, the prisoner asked prisoner if he saw the lights as he came up in the morning. "Yes, I did," was the answer, "and I saw the old woman herself standing in the porch." About a month after the murder, he was apprehended and his shoes taken. On being examined with the casts, a most remarkable and accurate resemblance between the two was discovered; but fifty-four spurs identical in the casts had been taken from the prisoner's shoes. When asked before the magistrate, and seeing how the evidence was going, the prisoner made a statement attempting to cast the blame upon his brother-in-law, Thomas Robinson. In the first place, he gave three different accounts about the nails—one to the fireman, one in this statement, and another to the policeman; and also proved it was beyond doubt that Robinson was away from Carlisle, had slept that night with another man; and in fact, could never have been committed. The prisoner's house was searched, and under one of the slates on the roof of the privy was found a paper containing fifty-two spurs, which were of the same character as those which had been in the shoes; and another spurs were found in the prisoner's pocket. The paper in which the fifty-two were wrapped was found in the prisoner's pocket. Some of the nails appeared to have been taken out by pinners and some by a chisel; and in the prisoner's house a chisel and a pair of pinners were found belonging to the company, which he had no right to have there.

Mr. Campbell Foster addressed the jury for the prisoner. In the course of a lengthened address, he commented strongly and mainly on the leading topics of the case. He contended that the general conduct of the prisoner was wholly inconsistent with the theory of the prosecution. The whole case rested upon circumstantial evidence, and there were circumstances in the case which it was impossible to explain. If the prisoner were a guilty man, why did he continue to wear the shoes for a month after the deed had been committed? He alleged that the police were on the track of the footsteps of the supposed murderer, and yet, although for a whole month he had had abundant opportunities of getting rid of the shoes in question, he had made no attempt to do so. What an improbable thing it was to suppose that the prisoner, after committing the murder, should have been foolish enough to return again to the spot a few days after, merely for the purpose of shutting the gate against the train, and thus making the prisoner the learned counsel then entered into the details of the circumstances, and endeavoured to show that they were all consistent with the innocence of the prisoner.

On Tuesday his lordship summed up. He left it to the jury that if the circumstances were all consistent with the prisoner's guilt, and there were some of the circumstances which were inconsistent with any other rational conclusion, it was their duty to find the prisoner guilty; but if the circumstances were all capable of another conclusion, they ought to acquit him. His lordship then went carefully through the whole evidence, pointing out the falsehood of the prisoner in endeavouring to fix the guilt of the murder on his brother-in-law, and the tracing of the shoe impressions corresponding with the prisoner's shoes, and told the jury that these must not be looked at separately, but altogether, and their judgment must be formed on the whole facts.

The jury retired about eleven o'clock, and, after being absent five hours, returned at four o'clock with a verdict of guilty of murder, coupled with a recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's previous character.

His lordship then, putting on the black cap, passed on the prisoner the awful sentence of death in a most impressive manner, telling him no hope of mercy, though he should transmit to the proper quarter the recommendation of the jury.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.—A serious accident occurred at the works of Messrs. Lawton, of Fenton park, on Friday. Four boilers were burst, blowing down one of the furnaces, the stack, and part of the blast engine-house, killing the engineer. The works are a great success; one boiler was blown 500 yards from the works.

SHIP ON FIRE.—We learn from Plymouth that, on Friday evening, the schooner *Paragon*, of Whitstable, chartered by the Government for conveying 1,400 bags of bread from the Victualling-yard at Deptford,

STARCH MANUFACTURE.

At the commencement of this century the consumption of starch was so small, and its known commercial applicability so limited, that it was regarded as a comparatively unimportant manufacture, and occupied but little of the attention of the scientific and commercial world. It was then used only in the laundry, at the toilette, and to a limited extent as food. All those various applications to the arts and manufactures which now constitute it so interesting and important a branch of our commerce had not then been discovered; chemistry had not detected its uses, and in addition to this, the manufacture was fettered by most burdensome fiscal restrictions. It is to our increasing knowledge of chemistry and to the removal of these burdens, that its rapid development is mainly due—a development that is almost without a parallel in the history of manufactures.

The restrictions alluded to were most oppressive. No one could manufacture starch without a license, and a tenement rent was exacted. The details of manufacture were subject to Government regulation, even to the shape of the packing boxes and the form of the papers. For the neglect of these regulations heavy fines were imposed, and the whole was subject to the inspection of an authorised officer, by whom every packet had to be stamped. In addition to these burdens, a duty of 3½d. per pound was levied, amounting to nearly seventy-five per cent. of the present market value of the article. Such were some of the hindrances to the extension of the manufacture up to the year 1833, when our Legislature wisely removed them, and

it is from this period that its rapid development may be dated. As with the manufacture of bricks, glass, soap, and vinegar, and as doubtless will now be the case with paper, the manufacture of starch, which languished and stagnated under the burden of restrictive laws, began instantly to improve and to extend so soon as those laws were repealed.

In illustration of this fact, it may be stated that whereas up to 1833 only five patents had been taken out in connexion with starch, upwards of forty improvements have been patented since that period. In 1830 the estimated consumption of starch in Great Britain was 2,500 tons; in 1850 it had increased tenfold, amounting to no less than 25,000 tons; and such is its present consumption, that, according to a statement made by Professor Graze Calvert in a paper on starches, recently read before the Society of Arts, no less than 300 tons of starch and its products are annually used in one single print works at Manchester alone.

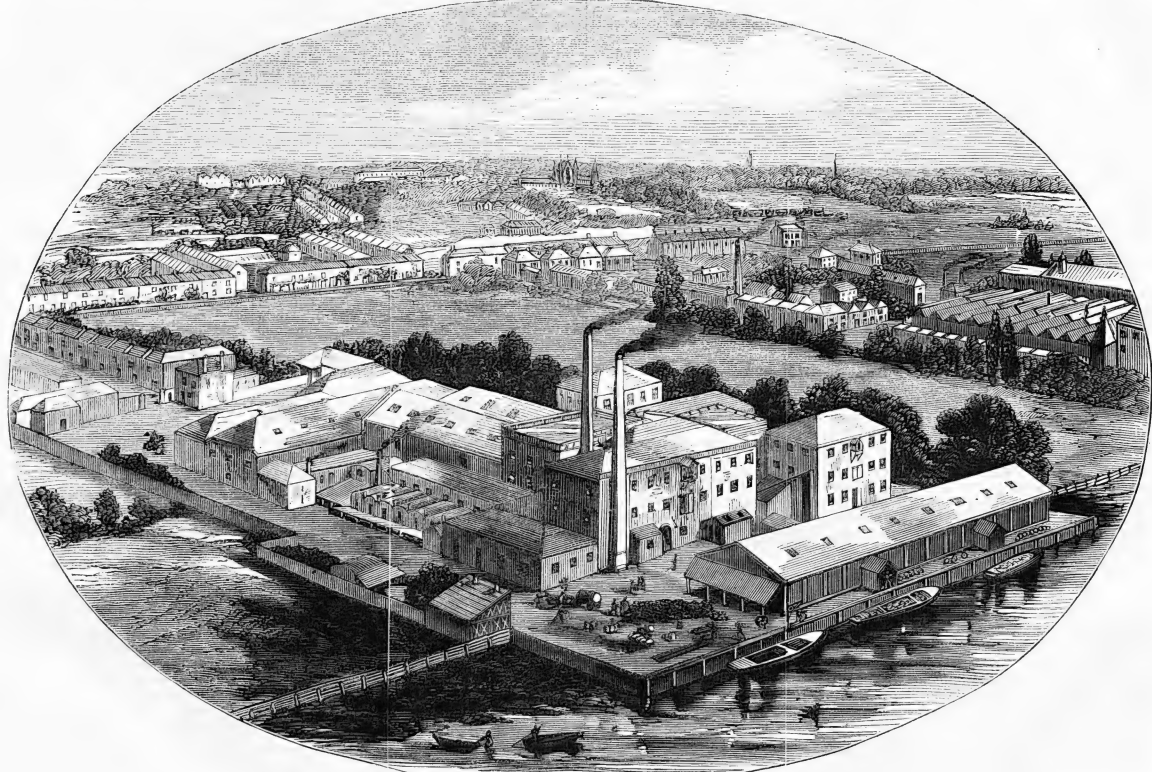
Before referring to our illustration and the particular manufacture of starch from rice, a few general remarks on the chemical properties and characteristics of starch may not be uninteresting to the general reader.

Starch is one of the most abundant constituents of vegetable principles. It is stored up in the seeds, roots, and piths of plants, and by its decomposition furnishes the materials for keeping up respiration and supplying the animal heat. From whatever source, starch always presents the same chemical characters; its physical characters varying slightly

with the plant which furnishes it and the processes followed for obtaining it. It has an organised structure, and when examined by the microscope presents the form of rounded grains or granules, the size and shape of which differ in the starch of different plants, varying in diameter from 1-1,000th to 3-10ths of an inch. Each granule is found to be composed of successive concentric layers, but the outer layer has a different molecular arrangement from the internal ones. These layers, however, have been proved by analysis to have the same ultimate composition, consisting of seventy-two parts of carbon and eighty-one of water. In its pure state starch is a fine white powder, without taste or smell. It is not soluble in cold water or alcohol, or either, but mixed with boiling water it swells, bursts, and forms a kind of mucilage, which cools into a semi-transparent paste or jelly. It may also be converted into a jelly by the action of dilute acids, and if the temperature of such solution be raised to 212 degrees, several changes follow, the first of which is the production of dextrine, a substance analogous in its properties to gum. In commerce it is known as "British gum," and forms an excellent substitute for gum arabic. As calico printing in its present extraordinary development requires thousands of tons of soluble material for thickening the mordants and colours used, a great variety of this class of artificial gums is prepared. The next change wrought on the starch by acids is its conversion into glucose, or grape sugar, but in this case starch not only undergoes a molecular change, but a complete transformation. In beautiful illus-

tration of this process, it has been lately demonstrated that the sweetening of fruits is due to the action of the acids converting the starch existing in them to sugar; and the curious observation has recently been made, that if paper is impregnated with starch, and exposed to the rays of the sun, the starch is slowly converted to sugar. Diastase, or an albuminous ferment which exists in all grains, and particularly in malt, also possesses this property, as exhibited in the mash-tub of the brewer, and one of the greatest triumphs of chemistry applied to physiology has been the discovery of this transforming substance in the saliva and pancreatic juice of the human system, by which the starch taken in food is converted into sugar. It is to the excess of diastase in the system, and the consequent too rapid and too copious formation of sugar, that the disease called diabetes is now attributed. The diagnosis of this distressing malady being now understood, we may be permitted to hope that science will alike discover a remedy, and a more singular or beautiful illustration of the beneficent uses of chemistry could scarcely be afforded.

It would occupy too much of our space to enumerate all the various known starches, suffice to allude to sago, arrowroot, the dahlia-root, beetroot, yams, the manioc-root, and horse-chestnuts, as being a few of its principal sources, in addition to those usually resorted to by manufacturers—viz., wheat, potato, and rice. Of these latter we shall now speak more fully, referring more particularly to rice starch, which possesses the greatest novelty, and illustrates more



ORLANDO JONES AND CO.'S STARCH WORKS, BATTERSEA.

than any other the progress of chemical science and the increasing range and value of its application to manufactures.

Wheat starch is the oldest known. It is alluded to by Pliny in his "Natural History," and the discovery of the method of its extraction is attributed by him to the inhabitants of the island of Chios. The starches used three centuries ago, when such enormous ruffles and frills were in fashion, were made from wheat; in fact down to modern times it was the only known source of starch.

In all cereals, starch is associated with an azotised substance called gluten, and it is the separation of the starch from this substance that is the aim and likewise the difficulty of the manufacturer. In the process of wheat starch making this is effected by a system of fermentation. Crushed wheat is mixed with water, when fermentation quickly commences, and the mixture is allowed to stand for some weeks. A foul acid water is produced, called "sour-water," and the putrefaction of the gluten produces a most offensive odour. The fermentation which first takes place is the vinous; this after a time passes into the acetous, when the complete separation of the starch and gluten is accomplished. The whole is then stirred, washed, and left to settle, and the supernatant liquor being drawn off, the deposit is found to consist of a white coherent layer of starch, and above it a layer of thin mucilaginous matter, called slimy. This was formerly used for feeding pigs, but it is now employed by calico printers in their "resist pastes," and by the

patent gum manufacturers. The slimy is removed by washing and sifting from the starch, which, after further washing, is coloured, drained, and finished, as will afterwards be described under the head of rice starch. The fermenting process is objectionable, from the time that it consumes, the noxious character of its products, and its serious destruction of valuable materials; hence another process is sometimes adopted, consisting of kneading flour into dough in a running stream of water, the starch passing off with the water, and the gluten remaining behind; by this means a larger yield of starch is obtained, and the gluten is turned to good account by drying and pulverising it. It is now sold under the fictitious name of semolina. A similar class of starch to wheaten starch can be obtained from rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, millet, and maize.

To obtain starch from potatoes, they are first soaked and washed, and then reduced to a pulp by rasping, during which process a stream of water passes over the pulp, extracting the starch, which is afterwards separated from the liquid by successive depositions and filtrations. The farina so obtained, although suitable for many manufacturing purposes, is unfit for food, on account of its rank taste, and it is too hygroscopic for laundry purposes, as it will absorb as much as thirty-five per cent. of water. Whilst thus charged with moisture, if it be placed on a heated metallic plate it will agglomerate and form into hard lumps, and in this way a large quantity of artificial tapioca is made. We have now to speak more particularly of the

manufacture of rice starch, and of the extensive works erected at Battersea for that purpose, by Messrs. Orlando Jones and Co., the original patentees of the process, and a view of which we present to our readers. No more striking proof of the growth of the starch trade could be afforded than is exhibited by this establishment. It is a literal truth that thirty years ago this factory—such are its capabilities—would have sufficed for the supply of the entire quantity of starch of all kinds used for all purposes in the United Kingdom, whereas since 1840, the year in which Mr. Orlando Jones patented his process, such a demand has been created for rice starch alone, that the Battersea Works, large as they are, do not suffice for its supply; other well-known firms are now, also on a large scale, engaged in its manufacture.

The cause of rice not having been, until so recent a period, rendered available as a source of starch, is that the gluten it contains is so minutely divided, that its separation is impossible under the old process of fermentation. It was left to modern chemistry to discover an agent for this separation. It is true that attempts were made at the commencement of this century to treat rice with an alkali, but it was not until Mr. Jones perfected his process, in 1840, that the extraction of starch from rice assumed a practicable form, or met with any commercial success. His invention consists in the treatment of rice by a caustic alkaline solution during the steeping, grinding, and macerating of the grain. The alkali used is either caustic potash or soda, of such a strength as to dis-

solve the gluten without destroying the starch; it must consequently vary with the character of the grain, and hence the utmost nicety is required. The rice, after being dusted and cleaned, is steeped and agitated in this solution for twenty-four hours; the liquor is then drawn off, and the rice, after being washed, is crushed and ground between powerful mill-stones. It is thus reduced to a thick paste, and is then pumped into large vessels called macerators, in which it is again mixed with a further quantity of the alkaline ley, and kept well stirred for a considerable time. The gluten being now all dissolved, the starch is liberated, and can be separated by a process of precipitation. The whole being allowed to stand, the fibrous matters and crude impurities contained in the rice are first deposited, and the supernatant liquor, containing the starch and gluten in solution, is syphoned off into shallow depositing ranges. The fibrous matter is pumped through a sifting apparatus furnished with brushes (so as to separate the bran and coarse particles, which are again passed through the mill), and then washed and stirred repeatedly, till it almost ceases to yield starch. This fibrous deposit is then filtered through cloths, drained in boxes, submitted to hydraulic pressure, and thus formed into cakes, which are dried in stoves and then ground into a fine flour, which, for the stiffening properties imparted to it by the proportion of starch it still retains, is highly valuable for many purposes. To return to the starch. The liquor containing the starch and gluten, which

has been run into the depositing ranges, is allowed to stand for forty-eight hours, when the starch will have settled in a solid layer at the bottom, and the gluten is run off to waste, no practical means of utilising it having yet been discovered. The starch is then shovelled into close vessels, where it may be submitted to atmospheric pressure as a first means of purifying it from any remaining gluten, and afterwards pumped through a pugmill into vats, where it is repeatedly washed and stirred in pure water, of which the firm have a copious supply from an artesian well. The starch is then pumped into the colouring pugmill, where it is blued, and any remaining alkali is here carefully neutralised. From this pugmill it is run into boxes lined with sheeting, where it is drained, and atmospheric pressure may here again be used to facilitate its solidification. It is then cut into square blocks, which are placed on tiers of chalk for a first drying. It is next submitted to a crusting process in highly heated stoves, then scraped, packed in paper, and again placed in heated chambers. It is in this last process that the crystallisation or the splitting up of the starch into the well-known prismatic forms takes place. When this final drying is completed the starch is ready for the market.

That this process is successful in extracting from the rice a pure and neutral starch, the best practical evidence is afforded by its large and increasing consumption; and as high scientific authority for our assertion, we may refer to the certified opinions of Professor Graham, Professor Brande, and Dr. Hassall; indeed, the latter gentleman, who is the Government analyst of food and manufactures, has recently visited the works, and borne his testimony both to the perfection of the process, and to the carefulness and skill with which the manufacture is conducted.

Rice starch is principally used for laundry purposes, the peculiar advantages it possesses over wheaten starch consisting in its requiring no boiling (boiling water sufficing to dissolve it), in its facilities of use, and in its retaining its stiffness in damp weather.

A brief reference to a question which is unhappily assuming an increasing importance—viz., the preparation of non-combustible starches and solutions—may not here be considered out of place, or without its use. From the year 1810, when the Princess Pauline and the Countess of Schwarzenberg were burnt to death at a ball at the Austrian Embassy at Paris, up to the present time, when, by the revival of steel hoops, these accidents have again become so frequent, starch manufacturers have been experimenting on the means of rendering fabrics non-inflammable. There are many chemical agents that can impart the desired property; but the objection to nearly all of them is their destructive effect on the tissue of the fabric, and accidents by fire are not of such frequent occurrence as to render ladies indifferent to the wholesale destruction of their dresses in the laundry. In a paper read before the British Association in 1859 by Messrs. Versmann and Oppenheim, giving the results of their experiments on forty different salts, the following were recommended as the most effectual and the most free from the foregoing objections. 1. Phosphate of ammonia. 2. The mixture of phosphate of ammonia and chloride of ammonium. 3. Sulphate of ammonia. 4. Tungstate of soda. Of these the phosphate of ammonia is the least applicable, as it imparts a chalky and opaque appearance to the fabric. The sulphate of ammonia is the cheapest, but requires the greatest care in the use, or brown spots will be produced on the

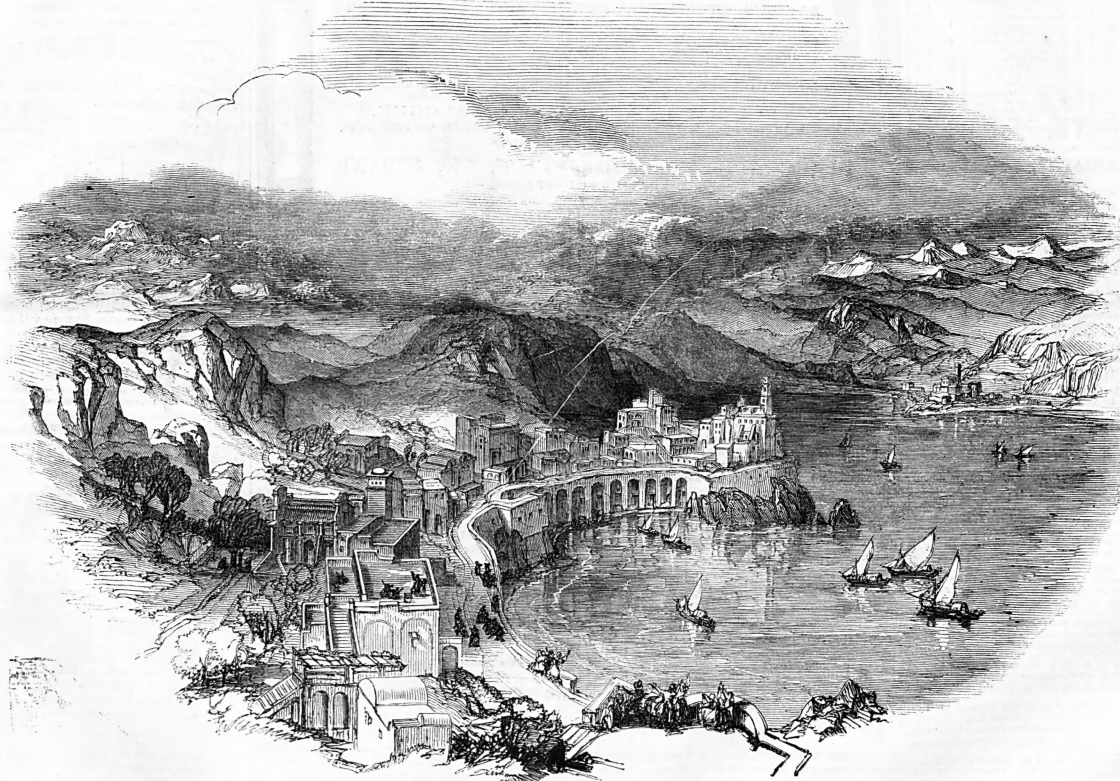
linen like iron-mould. The salt most free from objection, though unfortunately the dearest, is the tungstate of soda; indeed, Messrs. Versmann and Oppenheim state that for all laundry purposes this only can be recommended. A solution of twenty per cent. of the salt should be used, mixed with three per cent. of phosphate of soda, to prevent the formation of an insoluble tungstate that crystallises from it. Messrs. Orlando Jones and Co. have experimented with a view to incorporate the salt with the starch in the process of manufacture, by which all additional work to the laundress would be saved; but, according to their experience, and that of other manufacturers, as given at the meeting at the Society of Arts before alluded to, all such salts are more or less carried away by the water, or in some other way are dissipated in the process; so that, as yet, the results have not been entirely satisfactory. That success never can attend their efforts we are far from asserting. Chemical science in its application to manufactures is still in its infancy, and we may hope that all difficulties may eventually be overcome; but until such is the case, the curtailment of ladies' dresses, by the disuse of the steel hoop, is the real remedy for the existing evil.

The Battersea works are situated on the banks of the Thames, near the works of Price's Patent Candle Company, and occupy ground extending from the river to the Lower Wandsworth-road; thus the firm possesses facilities of conveyance both by land and water. This latter is particularly valuable to them, enabling them to save all dock, landing, and warehousing charges. A large rice-store (calculated, when complete, to hold 4,000 tons) has been recently built on their wharf (as will be seen in our illustration), to which the rice is barged direct from the ship. From this wharf also the

manufactured article itself is conveyed to the docks for shipment to our colonies, with which a large trade is now carried on. As an illustration of the extent of Orlando Jones and Co.'s operations, it may be added that the box-making department is a little factory in itself, and the machinery employed for the various purposes of sawing, dusting, cleaning, lifting, pumping, stirring, and grinding, is driven by no less than three steam-engines. From this and the outline of the process that we have given, it will be evident that the manufacture of rice starch on a large scale requires no little capital and skill, and takes high rank amongst those large industrial enterprises which are so peculiarly the characteristic and the glory of our age and country.

Before closing our article one special advantage resulting from the substitution of rice for wheat as a source of starch should be adverted to—it is that tens of thousands of tons of wheat, the staple article of the food of Europeans, which otherwise would have been converted into starch, are now saved to the country. During a period of scarcity at the commencement of this century, such was the importance of preserving every grain of wheat for food, that its manufacture into starch was prohibited by legislative enactment. Rice, however, may be produced in such vast and practically illimitable quantities, that under no circumstances would any interference with its use be necessary; and even if its adoption by manufacturers as a source of starch became universal, no appreciable effect would be produced on the grain market or any practical loss entailed to the community.

On this account alone a very particular consideration may be claimed for the manufacture that we have been describing.



YOKOHAMA, NEAR JEDDO, JAPAN.—FROM A DRAWING BY A MEMBER OF THE LATE PRUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

YOKOHAMA.

This port, it is believed, will, ere many years have passed away, become one of the most flourishing in the Japanese Empire. A considerable trade with foreigners is already carried on; and of such importance is it even now considered, that on Wednesday last the Bishop of Oxford presided at a lecture delivered by Dr. Macgowan on Yokohama, and other portions of the British Empire. The object of the lecture was not simply to convey information respecting a people and country hitherto comparatively unknown, but also to enable the Rev. M. B. Bailey, the newly-appointed chaplain, to obtain funds for providing scientific models, drawings, and apparatus for the use of Japanese youths.

Yokohama (an engraving of which we now give) is situated in the Bay of Kanagana, and is about fifteen miles from Jeddo. It was built shortly after the signing of the treaty by the Japanese Government, expressly for the trade with foreigners. A large building, or comptoir, is in front of the landing-place, which is a stone-faced pile, with broad steps on

either side. "One wide and convenient street of shops, with another at the top at right angles, was all that was finished," writes Mr. Selly, "at the time of my visit. The little houses of the foreigners were around the Government building, and near them, in continuation of the main street, was another, with gates at each end, enclosing the tea-houses. The houses are all of wood." The aspect of the town now, however, judging from the authentic sketch now presented, is very different from what it was at the time of which Mr. Selly writes.

THE CATTLE MARKET AT POISSY.

(See Page 132.)

The Parisians are now preparing for the festivities of the approaching Carnival, and the reports from Poissy excite considerable interest. At Poissy the "bœuf-gras," who is to be the hero of the grand procession on Shrove Tuesday, is being fed and fattened for the important anniversary.

The little town of Poissy, situated on the left bank

of the Seine, is something more than five leagues west of Paris. The surrounding country is excellent grazing land, and the weekly cattle fair held supplies all the butcher markets of Paris and its vicinity. This fair or cattle market is held at Poissy every Thursday, and last Thursday was the day appointed for the selection of the animals for the Carnival procession on Shrove Tuesday. Six splendid bullocks elicited the high approval of the appointed judges, and prizes were awarded to their owners. Of these six, three were definitively chosen for the Carnival: their names are "Bastien," "Lombard," and "Turin;" and all three have been reared by M. Adeline, a celebrated Normandy grazier. Our illustration affords a faithful representation of the market scene at Poissy, on the day appointed for inspecting and choosing the animals.

The prize bullocks above mentioned were all purchased by one of the principal butchers in Paris. "Bastien" has been fixed on as the bœuf-gras, the hero of next Shrove Tuesday. His triumphal entry into Paris is thus described: He was placed on a car

decorated with flags and garlands, and drawn by four horses. At each angle of the car was stationed a butcher, wearing a red tunic. The retinue was headed by a detachment of the Garde de Paris, bearing flags emblazoned with the municipal arms. Next came a band of musicians, arrayed in various fancy costumes, and a party of horsemen, in the Louis XV. uniform, carrying coloured banners. These were followed by an allegorical car, in which were grouped the principal deities of ancient mythology, amidst trophies, flags and flowers. Horsemen in rich and picturesque costumes, and a train of carriages, in which were the principal inspectors of the butcher markets of Paris, closed the procession.

The cortège, according to custom, passed in front of the hotels of the Ministers and chief officers of State, after which the Boulevards and the principal quarters of Paris were visited. The usual popular ovations attended the procession throughout its course. The bœuf-gras is now safely installed in Paris, and in readiness for the triumphal promenade of Shrove Tuesday.

HOUSEHOLD MARKETS.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Turkeys	4	0	0	8	8
Turkey Poults	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	6	0	0	0	0
Ducks	6	0	0	0	0
Tame Rabbits	1	0	0	0	0
Wild Rabbits	0	0	0	0	0
Pheasants	0	0	0	0	0
Sparrow Pheasants	3	6	0	0	0
Chickens	1	0	0	0	0
Barn-door	0	0	0	0	0
Levellers	4	0	0	0	0
Dares	4	0	0	0	0
Cocklings	0	0	0	0	0
Partridges	1	0	0	0	0

BILLINGSGATE FISH MARKET.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Salmon, per lb.	0	10	0	0	0
Trout, per ditto	0	10	0	0	0
Perch, per ditto	0	10	0	0	0
Pike, per ditto	0	10	0	0	0
Plaice, per ditto	0	10	0	0	0
Whiting, per ditto	0	10	0	0	0
Carps, per ditto	0	10	0	0	0
Crabs, per ditto	0	10	0	0	0

COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Pine Apples, per bush	2	0	0	0	0
Colonial do., each	1	0	0	0	0
Peas, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
String Beans, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
Carrots, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
Onions, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
Spinach, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
Peas, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
String Beans, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
Carrots, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
Onions, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
Spinach, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
Peas, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
String Beans, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
Carrots, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
Onions, per bush	1	0	0	0	0
Spinach, per bush	1	0	0	0	0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—Feb. 20, at Newton Don, Kelso, the Hon. Mrs. Balfour, of a son and heir.
BENNETT—Feb. 24, at Broomfield Hall, Ebury St. E. M. Bennett, of a son and heir.
DELAFOSE—Feb. 21, at 4, Po. Road, Southampton, the wife of the Rev. A. Delafosse, of a son and heir.
DODSON—Feb. 15, at 6, Semmore-place, the wife of J. D. Dodson, Esq., of a daughter.
HANDCOCK—Feb. 20, at Watlington House, Athol, the Hon. Mrs. Handcock, of a daughter.
HARRISON—Feb. 21, at Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, the wife of W. H. Harrison, Esq., of a daughter.
HOLLAND—Feb. 20, at Fawcett Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Holland, of a son.
LEVETT—Feb. 24, at 13, Chatham-street, Lady Jane Levett, of a daughter.
MADAN—Feb. 18, at the Cathedral Clove, Lichfield, the wife of Captain Madan, 4th Regiment, of a son.
MANSFIELD—Feb. 20, at Torgny, the wife of Major C. E. Mansfield, of a daughter.
NAPIER—Feb. 24, at 24, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Napier, of a son.
PEASE—Feb. 23, at Theobald, near Beverley, the wife of James R. Pease, Esq., of a daughter.
THOMPSON—Feb. 19, at Liscard, Cheshire, the wife of James William Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.
WESTALL—Feb. 19, at 3, Great Cornhill-street, Russell-square, the wife of Harry Westall, Esq., of a daughter.
WILKIE—Feb. 20, at Elington, near Ramsgate, the wife of Captain Hales Wilkie, 2nd Regiment, of a son.
WYNNE—Feb. 18, at Barnham House, Suffolk, the wife of W. Maling Wynne, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALTHAM-ADAMS—Feb. 10, at Christ Church, Marylebone, William Arthur Altham, Esq., and Miss Adams, daughter of J. Adams, D.C.L., one of H.M.'s Counsel.
BRODIE-MACKWORTH—Feb. 14, at Christ Church, Wokingham, by the Rev. Philip Bennet, D.D., George Brodie, Esq., of Hyde-park-square, to Jane Brodie, second daughter of the late Herbert Mackworth, Esq., B.N.
DYMOND-DONALDSON—Feb. 20, at St. John's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. R. T. L. St. John's, Chaplain to the Forces, Robert Dymond, late Captain 3rd Light Dragoons, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late J. Donaldson, Esq., of Chesham, St. John's.
KEATS-THOROLD—Feb. 18, at Hougham Church, by the Rev. J. Aubrey Good, William Robert Keats, Esq., only son of Vice Admiral Keats, of Fowling, Devon, to Lucy Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry B. Thorold, Rector of Hougham cum-Norton, Lincolnshire.
WICKHAM-MARTIN—Feb. 26, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Howarth, D.D., Rector, Albert, son of the late E. Wickham, Esq., of Hoveley, near Huddersfield, to Annie Catherine, youngest daughter of W. Martin, Esq., of Kilton, Worsnop, Nottingham.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—Feb. 23, at Newton Don, Kelso, the Hon. Mrs. Balfour.
BADDELEY—Feb. 23, at Lisist, Colonel John Fraser L. Baddeley, Royal Artillery, in his seventy-seven years.
BOWER—Feb. 23, at Chesel, Cheshire, Major Bower, in his seventy-seventh year.
BRATE—Feb. 21, at 14, Great Stanhope-street, the Baroness Brate.
CANCELLOR—Feb. 21, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Eliza Ann, widow of the late Henry Cancellor, Esq., of Barnes, Surrey, in her sixty-seventh year.
DEKKER—Feb. 21, the Rev. Robert Dekker, Rector of Lyndon, Rutland.
FELLOWS—Feb. 23, at 44, Upper Harley-street, Henry Fellows, Esq., in his seventy-ninth year.
FITZROY—Feb. 20, at Hinchinbrook Rectory, Norfolk, the Rev. F. W. G. Fitzroy, in his fifty-sixth year.
GILLET—Feb. 20, at Thames Ditton, Surrey, Mrs. Gillet, in her ninety-second year.
LANCASTER—Feb. 23, at 15, Cornhill-square, Commander Henry Lancaster, R.N., in his seventy-first year.
MELLISH—Feb. 23, at The Vineyard, Richmond, Surrey, Elizabeth Jane, widow of the late R. W. Edward Mellish, Dean of Hereford, in his seventy-seventh year.
MURRAY—Feb. 22, at Redgate-y-park, Kent, the Rev. James Murray, M.A., Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, London.
O'NEILL—Feb. 21, at Deal, Major J. D. P. O'Neill, late of H.M.'s Masters Army, of fifty-two.
NICHOLAS—Feb. 24, William Nicholas, Esq., of Sonneton Court, Somerset.
REED—Feb. 23, at Cambridge-heath, Hackney, the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., aged seventy-five.

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	Electro-Plated	Strong Plated	Throat	King's & Throat
	Fiddle Pattern.	Fiddle Pattern.	Pattern.	with shell.
12 Table Forks	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
12 Table Spoons	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 10 0

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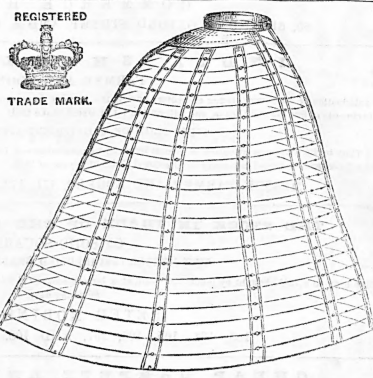
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TEA—STRACHAN & Co.'s Strong "Rough Domestic" Black at 3s. 4d. per lb. 25, Cornhill, London, E.C.

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Mothers will find this the best and safest preparation for the infant when the food turns sour.

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Are now showing an **EXTENSIVE COLLECTION** of NOVELTIES in **RICH SILKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, DRESSES, &c., ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.**

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Every article marked in Plain Figures at Wholesale Prices for Ready Money.

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FARMER AND ROGERS,

In anticipation of an unusual influx of visitors during the current year, are making extraordinary preparations in the various departments of Shawls and Cloaks, and will on the 1st of March make their

FIRST SHOW OF MAGNIFICENT SPRING FASHIONS.

They invite particular attention to several important consignments of India Shawls now lying in the bonded warehouses, and which have been imported especially for the Great Exhibition year of 1862. Orders to view can be obtained from

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SILK MERCER (ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY),

Amounting to 6,750L, bought by tender for cash, at a large discount off, will be offered for SALE on MONDAY, MARCH 3, and following days, at

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THE AMERICAN MARKET

Being closed against the Manufacturers of England and France, a Large Accumulation of SURPLUS STOCK has been the unavoidable result.

SEWELL AND CO.

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DAMASK TABLE LINENS and HOUSEHOLD LINENS of a FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH MANUFACTURER.

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PURCHASERS OF A LARGE PORTION OF £22,000 WORTH,

BOUGHT UNDER VERY ADVANTAGEOUS CIRCUMSTANCES,

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P.S.—THE ANNUAL REDUCTIONS ON AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK HAVE BEEN MADE, AND THE SALE WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY.

MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, AND CO.

Have the honour to announce that, prior to the display of their SPRING NOVELTIES (of which due notice will be given), it is their intention to **SELL, on MONDAY next, and during the week, a large quantity of**

FANCY GOODS IN SILKS, FANCY DRESSES, RIBBONS, &c.,

which have been MATERIALLY REDUCED IN PRICE, and of which an early inspection is solicited.

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We have just bought a large lot of the very best quality printed; and are now offering them at prices from 6d. to 1s. 4d. per yard less than they have been sold at.

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METALLIC
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JOSEPH GILLOTT

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to the following Numbers of his

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which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will ensure universal preference.

For General Use.—Nos. 2, 164, 166, 168, 601. In FINE POINTS.

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To be had of every respectable Stationer in the World.

WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION, AT THE

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Good strong useful Congou Tea 2s. 4d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d.
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Pure Coffee 1s. 14d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d.

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PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 4, King William street, City, and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

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The Latest Productions in **POMPADOURS, BROCCATELLES, ARMURES, CHINES, &c.,** from 2 to 7 guineas.

Patterns Free.

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SOUFFLET TARLATANS, all colours, 12s. 9d. full dress.

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NEW OPERA CLOAKS.

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PETER ROBINSON would respectfully announce that great economy may be realised by purchasing Mourning at his Establishment. The **Job of Family Mourning** (since the extensive enlargement of his Mourning Warehouse) is the largest in London. Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, Millinery, and every description of Mourning is kept ready made, and can be forwarded in Town or Country at the shortest notice. The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article guaranteed.

Dreammaking to any extent, by the first artists of the day.

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PETER ROBINSON respectfully announces that he has just completed some very extensive purchases in the Lyons markets of black Silks, at the most astonishingly advantageous terms. He recommends the following to the ladies:—

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BLACK SHAWLS, JACKETS, GARIBOLDI EVENING DRESSES, &c.

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FORTE send for Prices and Designs of first class Instruments, manufactured only by **J. BAGNALL, 33, Charles-street, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.**

COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, with four

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TO BE DISPOSED OF, equal to new, a 10-STOP ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM, suitable for the Drawing-room. Price only 18 guineas. Such a bargain is seldom to be met with.

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RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.—To obtain this

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EXTRACT OF CALVES' FEET;

For Jellies, Blanc-mange, Soups, &c., is the purest article of the kind known, obviating the usual tedious method of preparing the feet.—Sold in Packets only, at 6d., 1s., 2s., and 4s., by all Grocers, Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Chemists, &c.—Wholesale, of **GEO. SMITH and CO.,** 25, Little Portland-street, Regent-street, London, W.

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